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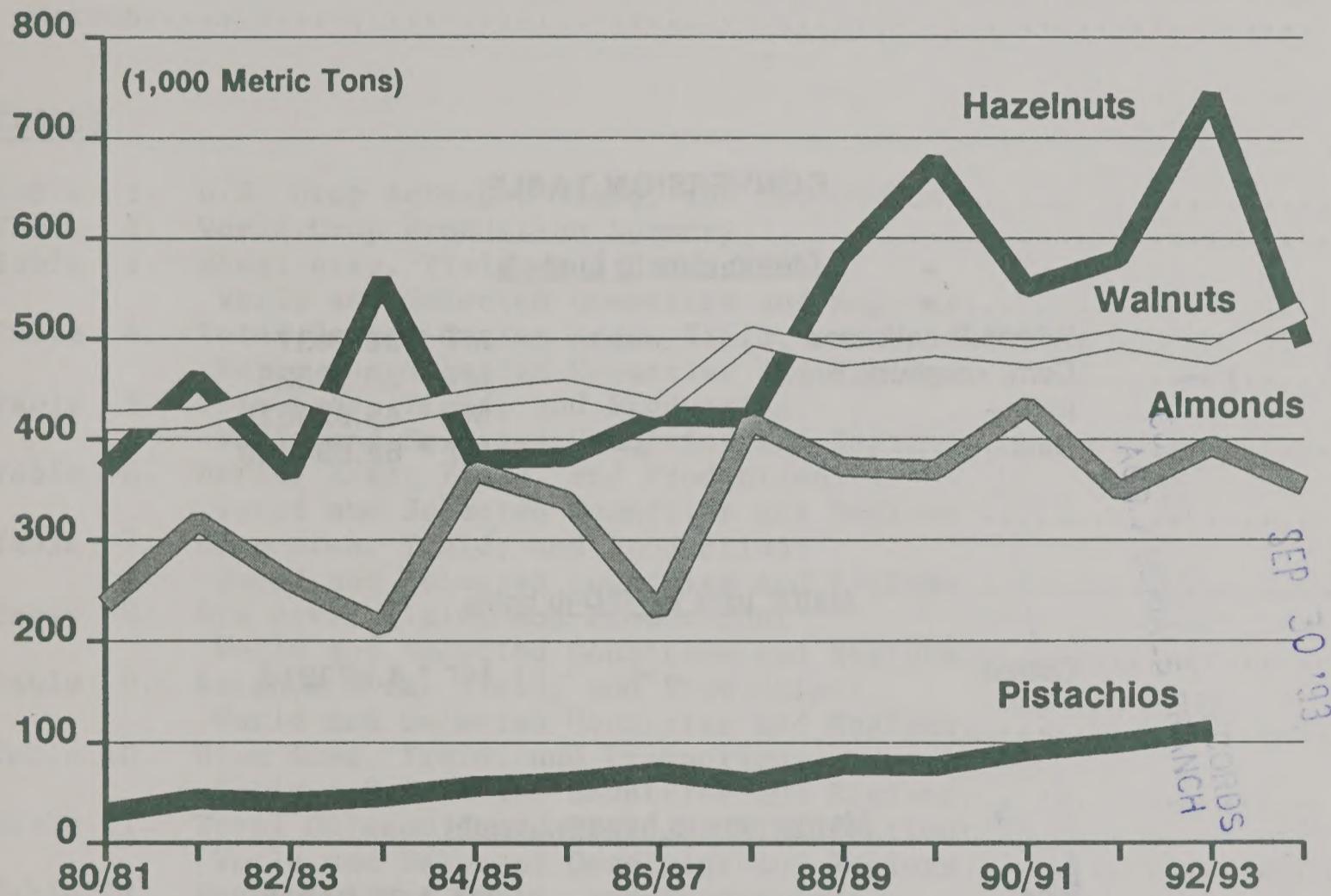
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United States
Department of
Agriculture
Foreign
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Service
Circular Series
WAP 9-93
September 1993

World Agricultural Production

Tree Nut Production In Selected Countries 1/



1/ Almonds = Shelled Basis; Filberts, Hazelnuts, Walnuts = Inshell Basis

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Production Articles This Month...

Tree Nuts

African Grains

World Peanuts

China Sugar Trip Report

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-282), September 9, 1993.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. Eastern time on October 13, 1993.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

September 1993

WHEAT: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 569.5 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month, but up 2 percent from the 1992/93 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 501.6 million tons, up 1.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is forecast at 67.9 million tons, down 1.7 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Lower spring wheat yields, particularly in Minnesota and the Dakotas, accounted for the forecast decline in production.
- o **FSU-12** Production is projected at 91.2 million tons, up 2.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 4 percent from 1992/93. Favorable weather improved yield prospects in Russia and Ukraine. Generally dry weather during August benefited harvest operations.
- o **Canada** Production is forecast at 30.3 million tons, up 1.3 million or 4 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Favorable weather across the Prairie Provinces boosted yield potential.
- o **Egypt** Production is projected at a record 4.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month and up 5 percent from 1992/93. The increase is due to higher estimated yield.
- o **Eastern Europe** Production is projected at 30.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year. In Poland, production is revised higher as the early season drought was not as severe as projected. In Romania and Bulgaria, harvest results indicate lower production prospects.
- o **EC-12** Production is projected at 80.6 million tons, down 2.2 million or 3 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. In France, a smaller-than-anticipated harvested area for soft and durum wheat and reduced yields for durum caused estimated production to be reduced. In Germany, yield was adjusted slightly lower.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 807.1 million tons, up 7.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is projected at 593.6 million tons, up 12.7 million or 2 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is projected at 213.5 million tons, down 5.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 23 percent from last year. Continued weather problems in the Midwest and Southeast hurt corn and barely prospects.
- o **India** Production is projected at 35.7 million tons, up 4.5 million or 14 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Favorable moisture conditions in most primary grain regions boosted the yield outlook for sorghum, millet, and corn.
- o **FSU-12** Production is projected at 101.5 million tons, up 2.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. In Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia, preliminary harvest results indicate higher-than-anticipated barley production, while unseasonably hot, dry weather in Ukraine lowered yield prospects for corn.
- o **Eastern Europe** Production is projected at 45.2 million tons, up 0.9 million or 2 percent from last month and up 5 percent from 1992/93. An increase in Polish barley, rye, and mixed grains more than offset barley and corn declines in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.
- o **Other W. Europe** Production is forecast at 10.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. Oats production is revised higher in Finland and Norway, while barley output is forecast higher in Norway and Sweden. The region experienced generally favorable growing conditions this year.
- o **EC-12** Production is forecast at 82.3 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down slightly from last year. In France and Germany, favorable weather increased prospective corn output, while barley harvest results indicate lower-than-anticipated yields. In Denmark, a bumper barley crop is forecast.
- o **Canada** Production is projected at 25.2 million tons, up 2.5 million or 11 percent from last month and up 29 percent from 1992/93. The revision is based on a Statistics Canada report indicating larger barley and oat crops.
- o **Thailand** Production is projected at 3.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Hot, dry weather in the Lower North and Northeast Provinces negatively affected both corn harvested area and yield prospects.
- o **Philippines** Production is projected at 4.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from last year. Forecast corn harvested area is reduced as farmers switched to other crops due to relatively low corn prices.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1993/94 is projected at 348.5 million tons, down 1.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down slightly from last year. Total foreign production is projected at 343.2 million tons, down 1.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down slightly from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is forecast at 5.4 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 6 percent from 1992/93. Lower yield prospects in Arkansas reduced estimated production.
- o **Japan** Production is forecast at 8.7 million tons, down 1.1 million or 11 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Cool, wet weather during the growing season reduced yield prospects. Japan's agricultural ministry reported that according to the results of a late-August crop survey, the rice crop condition index was the second-worst in forty years.
- o **Philippines** Production is forecast at 6.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. Harvested area and yield are forecast lower due to planting delays and the minimal impact of the Philippine Government's rice support program, GPEP.
- o **Rep. of Korea** Production is forecast at 4.9 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Continued cool and rainy weather lowered yield prospects.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 226.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down slightly from last year. Foreign production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 164.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 61.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 10 percent from 1992/93.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 113.0 million tons, up 1.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 61.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is forecast at 52.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 13 percent from last year. Yield is projected higher than last month while harvested area is forecast slightly lower.
- o **India** Production is forecast at 4.2 million tons, up 0.9 million or 27 percent from August and up 35 percent from last year. As a result of field travel by U. S. agricultural officials through the major soybean growing region, a record harvested area is forecast. Also, higher yield is expected than last season due to timely, abundant rainfall and improved management practices.

- * **Cottonseed:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 31.9 million tons, down 1.3 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 26.1 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is forecast at 6.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 11 percent from the 1992/93 crop. The production decline is due to lower estimated yield in Texas, the Southeast, and the Delta States. The yield potential is estimated lower primarily in response to hot, dry conditions in the aforementioned areas and an outbreak of army boll worms in Mississippi.
 - o **China** Production is projected at 6.5 million tons, down 0.6 million or 8 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year's pest-reduced crop. The drop in production is due to a decline in area, reflecting the latest Chinese Government assessment. This is the first time since 1981/82 that production has fallen below that of the United States.
 - o **Turkey** Production is forecast at 0.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 14 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. The drop in cotton production is due to lower estimated area and yield. Heavy spring rains reduced sown area.
- * **Peanuts:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 22.4 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 3 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
- o **United States** Production is forecast at 1.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 11 percent from last month and down 18 percent from 1992/93. Yield is forecast to be down 11 percent from last month due to dry weather during August in southeastern growing areas.
 - o **India** Production is forecast at 7.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from August and down 9 percent from last year. Below normal monsoonal rains in Gujarat stressed the peanut crop and reduced yield. Total output is now projected at near the 5-year average.
- * **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 23.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is forecast at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 36 percent from last year. Both yield and harvested area are forecast above last season.
- o **Eastern Europe** Production is forecast at 2.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1992/93. Yields in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia have suffered from persistent dryness since early spring.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 26.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 26.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is forecast at 120,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 41 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast to climb to a record 76,000 hectares, up 38 percent from last season.
- o **Canada** Production is forecast at a record 5.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and up 52 percent from 1992/93. Although this season's growing-degree days and temperatures have been below normal, the crop has responded exceptionally well to above average rainfall. Producers have begun swathing in order to avoid damage by possible freezing temperatures.

* **Copra:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 4.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 3.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 13.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

COTTON: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 83.0 million bales, down 2.4 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from the 1992/93 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 65.1 million bales, down 1.7 million or 3 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year's weather and pest reduced crop. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is forecast at 17.9 million bales, down 0.7 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from the 1992/93 crop. The production drop is due to the lower estimated yields in Texas, the Southeast, and the Delta States. The yield potential is estimated lower primarily in response to hot, dry conditions in the aforementioned areas and an outbreak of army boll worms in Mississippi.

- o China

Production is projected at 17.5 million bales, down 1.5 million or 8 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year's pest reduced crop. The drop in production is due to a decline in estimated area, reflecting the latest government estimate. This is the first time since 1981/82 that production has fallen below that of the United States.

- o Turkey

Production is projected at 2.4 million bales, down 0.2 million or 8 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. The drop in production is due to a decline in estimated area and yield. Heavy spring rains reduced sown area.

TABLE 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION					
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94									1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
-- Million acres --															
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.1	57.7	62.4	63.9	34.3	39.4	40.0	39.0	1,981	2,459	2,556	2,493	
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.9	39.4	41.9	44.2	34.8	38.3	40.5	40.5	1,373	1,607	1,788	1,788	
Other	18.8	21.2	20.2	18.3	20.5	19.7	33.2	41.6	39.0	35.8	608	852	768	705	
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.0	27.0	10	12	11	11	
Soybeans	59.2	59.3	59.5	58.0	58.4	56.2	34.2	37.6	33.8	34.0	1,987	2,197	1,902	1,909	
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.7	68.8	72.1	63.9	108.6	131.4	116.0	113.1	7,475	9,479	7,423	7,229	
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.7	9.9	12.2	9.7	59.3	72.8	65.9	66.5	585	884	642	649	
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.5	55.2	62.4	61.9	57.8	464	456	467	436	
Oats	8.7	8.0	8.1	4.8	4.5	4.1	50.7	65.6	60.7	60.7	243	295	250	250	
-- Pounds per acre --															
Rice	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	5,674	5,722	5,713	5,677	157.5	179.1	169.7	168.6	
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.7	13.0	11.1	13.3	652	699	668	645	17.6	16.2	18.5	17.9	
-- Million CWT --															
-- Million 480-pound bales --															

1/ Except for estimated rye production, all estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service for 1991/92, 1992/93, and 1993/94.
Production and yield estimates for rye are from the USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		Asia		South America		Selected Other		All Others	
			United	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo- nesia	Paki- stan	Argen- tina	
			FSU-12											
--- Million metric tons ---														
Wheat														
1991/92	542.5	488.5	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.3	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	9.9	3.1
1992/93 prel.	560.0	493.1	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.7	3.7	27.2	88.0	105.0	55.1	0.0	9.7	2.8
1993/94 proj.														
Aug.	569.5	499.9	69.6	29.0	2.8	82.8	3.8	30.2	89.1	105.0	55.5	0.0	10.2	2.3
Sep.	569.5	501.6	67.9	30.3	2.8	80.6	4.1	30.3	91.2	105.0	55.5	0.0	10.2	2.3
Coarse Grains														
1991/92	800.7	582.0	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.8	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8
1992/93 prel.	858.0	580.2	277.7	19.5	18.0	82.6	9.4	43.0	93.0	109.0	36.8	5.6	1.6	3.8
1993/94 proj.														
Aug.	799.8	580.8	218.9	22.7	18.0	81.8	10.3	44.2	99.4	107.7	31.2	5.7	1.7	3.8
Sep.	807.1	593.5	213.5	25.2	18.0	82.3	10.8	45.2	101.5	107.7	35.7	5.7	1.7	3.6
Rice (Milled)														
1991/92	348.4	343.3	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5
1992/93 prel.	350.8	345.1	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.4	72.0	30.7	3.0	13.1
1993/94 proj.														
Aug.	350.0	344.6	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	75.0	31.3	3.2	13.2
Sep.	348.5	343.2	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	75.0	31.3	3.2	13.2
Total Grains 1/														
1991/92	1,691.5	1,413.9	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.1	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2
1992/93 prel.	1,768.8	1,418.5	350.4	49.4	21.2	168.7	13.1	70.2	182.3	344.3	163.8	36.3	20.4	16.9
1993/94 proj.														
Aug.	1,719.3	1,399.8	319.5	51.7	21.0	166.1	14.1	74.5	189.9	342.2	159.7	36.4	20.8	16.9
Sep.	1,725.0	1,438.3	286.7	55.5	20.9	164.3	14.9	75.5	194.2	336.7	166.2	37.0	21.0	16.8
Oilseeds 2/														
1991/92	223.5	159.2	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.4	11.4	34.2	20.8	4.4	4.8	0.8
1992/93 prel.	227.2	158.5	68.6	5.2	1.0	11.7	0.7	4.1	10.5	32.7	23.8	4.4	3.5	0.8
1993/94 proj.														
Aug.	226.4	164.6	61.8	7.4	0.9	10.8	0.7	3.9	11.5	32.8	23.4	4.6	4.2	0.8
Sep.	226.0	164.4	61.6	7.6	0.9	10.8	0.7	3.8	11.4	32.2	24.1	4.6	4.2	0.8
Cotton														
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2
1992/93 prel.	82.6	66.3	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.7	0.0	7.1	0.1
1993/94 proj.														
Aug.	85.4	66.8	18.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.3	19.0	10.2	0.0	8.7	0.1
Sep.	83.0	65.1	17.9	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.3	17.5	10.2	0.0	8.7	0.1

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million metric tons												
World	222.26	222.41	222.09	222.34	2.44	2.52	2.56	2.56	542.46	560.03	569.46	569.47
United States	23.35	25.26	25.87	25.87	2.31	2.65	2.69	2.62	53.92	66.92	69.55	67.86
Total Foreign	198.91	197.16	196.22	196.47	2.46	2.50	2.55	2.55	488.54	493.11	499.91	501.61
Major Exporters	42.78	44.25	43.35	42.88	3.34	3.16	3.16	3.17	142.94	139.75	137.02	136.12
EC-12	16.89	16.92	15.75	15.48	5.35	5.01	5.26	5.21	90.42	84.69	82.82	80.62
France	5.21	5.13	4.90	4.63	6.64	6.39	6.53	6.48	34.59	32.78	32.00	30.00
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.80	1.80	7.27	6.65	6.83	6.83	14.40	13.70	12.30	12.30
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.41	2.41	6.77	5.98	6.52	6.44	16.61	15.54	15.70	15.50
Canada	14.16	13.83	13.00	12.80	2.26	2.16	2.23	2.37	31.95	29.87	29.00	30.30
Australia	7.18	9.10	9.80	9.80	1.49	1.70	1.53	1.53	10.69	15.49	15.00	15.00
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	2.12	2.12	9.88	9.70	10.20	10.20
Major Importers	91.52	89.96	88.13	88.89	2.34	2.47	2.60	2.61	214.30	222.30	229.29	231.62
China	30.95	30.50	30.50	30.50	3.10	3.33	3.44	3.44	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00
FSU-12	45.56	46.58	44.62	44.71	1.56	1.89	2.00	2.04	70.88	88.05	89.06	91.18
Russia	23.15	24.40	24.00	24.00	1.68	1.89	2.04	2.06	38.90	46.20	49.00	49.50
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.71	5.71	3.01	3.08	3.24	3.48	21.16	19.51	18.53	20.03
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.80	12.80	0.51	1.32	1.32	1.32	6.89	18.29	16.90	16.90
Baltic States	0.37	0.46	0.48	0.48	2.99	2.37	2.81	2.78	1.10	1.08	1.34	1.32
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.14	9.29	3.88	3.34	3.30	3.26	38.30	27.22	30.20	30.30
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.40	2.40	3.80	3.06	3.33	3.54	9.27	7.37	8.00	8.50
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.10	2.20	2.52	2.16	2.62	2.41	5.49	3.18	5.50	5.30
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.90	5.26	5.23	5.51	4.48	4.62	4.60	4.85
Morocco	2.64	2.23	1.80	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.78	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.40	1.52
Brazil	2.15	2.05	1.60	1.60	1.43	1.37	1.44	1.44	3.08	2.80	2.30	2.30
Other Foreign	64.61	62.94	64.74	64.71	2.03	2.08	2.06	2.07	131.31	131.07	133.60	133.86
India	24.17	22.98	23.73	23.73	2.28	2.40	2.34	2.34	55.13	55.09	55.50	55.50
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.78	1.91	1.91	16.50	15.70	17.00	17.00
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.24	1.84	2.00	1.96	1.96	14.57	15.68	16.10	16.10
Mexico	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.65	4.20	4.14	4.31	4.31	3.70	3.00	2.80	2.80
Saudi Arabia	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	5.22	5.54	5.51	3.86	4.10	3.75	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.02	1.02	1.49	1.77	1.67	2.13	1.32	1.70	0.00	0.00
Others	20.68	21.10	21.53	21.49	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.72	35.42	36.17	36.75	37.01

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Sep.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Sep.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	From last month	From last year	
Million hectares																
World	317.37	317.87	311.67	312.40	2.52	2.70	2.57	2.58	800.68	857.96	799.77	807.05	7.28	0.91	-50.91	-5.93
United States	37.37	39.05	34.71	34.69	5.85	7.11	6.31	6.15	218.63	277.75	218.94	213.50	-5.44	-2.48	-64.24	-23.13
Total Foreign	280.00	278.81	276.96	277.71	2.08	2.10	2.14	2.14	582.04	580.22	580.83	593.55	12.72	2.19	13.33	2.30
Major Exporters	20.53	20.58	21.54	21.68	2.48	2.77	2.68	2.77	50.89	56.92	57.69	59.99	2.30	3.99	3.08	5.40
Canada	6.59	6.22	6.93	7.14	3.30	3.13	3.27	3.53	21.78	19.49	22.70	25.20	2.50	11.02	5.70	29.24
Argentina	3.80	4.08	3.88	3.88	3.80	3.74	3.64	3.64	14.45	15.26	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	-1.15	-7.54
Australia	4.51	4.54	5.13	5.13	1.66	1.85	1.66	1.66	7.47	8.39	8.51	8.51	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.33
Rep. of South Africa	4.14	4.34	4.19	4.19	0.83	2.31	2.06	2.06	3.44	10.02	8.60	8.60	0.00	0.00	-1.42	-14.14
Thailand	1.49	1.41	1.42	1.35	2.52	2.66	2.65	2.65	3.75	3.75	3.78	3.58	-0.20	-5.29	-0.17	-4.53
Major Importers	101.19	99.64	98.12	98.68	2.62	2.49	2.62	2.65	265.00	248.37	257.21	261.01	3.80	1.48	12.65	5.09
FSU-12	52.17	51.33	52.11	52.57	1.46	1.81	1.91	1.93	76.21	92.96	99.43	101.49	2.06	2.07	8.53	9.18
Russia	33.50	33.29	32.60	32.60	1.38	1.67	1.73	1.76	46.18	55.73	56.40	57.40	1.00	1.77	1.67	3.00
Ukraine	5.83	5.79	6.20	6.55	2.58	2.69	3.03	2.95	15.06	15.59	18.80	19.30	0.50	2.66	3.71	23.84
Kazakhstan	8.65	7.93	8.92	8.92	0.50	1.33	1.43	1.43	4.36	10.58	12.80	12.80	0.00	0.00	2.22	21.01
Baltic States	1.72	1.65	1.58	1.58	2.44	1.50	2.17	2.13	4.19	2.47	3.42	3.36	-0.06	-1.76	0.89	35.83
EC-12	19.00	18.17	17.04	17.07	4.72	4.54	4.80	4.82	89.70	82.57	81.85	82.27	0.42	0.51	-0.30	-0.37
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.83	3.84	5.52	4.91	5.39	5.17	22.66	19.22	20.65	19.85	-0.80	-3.87	0.63	3.30
France	3.98	4.16	3.84	3.84	6.48	6.68	6.40	6.61	25.80	27.78	24.59	25.39	0.80	3.25	-2.39	-8.60
Eastern Europe	16.61	16.64	15.70	15.80	3.90	2.58	2.82	2.86	64.75	42.97	44.24	45.16	0.92	2.08	2.19	5.09
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.05	6.05	2.95	2.13	2.08	2.40	18.54	12.59	12.60	14.50	1.90	15.08	1.91	15.13
Romania	3.87	4.30	4.05	4.15	3.56	2.11	2.89	2.82	13.78	9.07	11.70	11.70	0.00	0.00	2.64	29.07
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	0.87	0.87	4.67	3.75	3.84	3.84	5.49	4.67	3.33	3.33	0.00	0.00	-1.35	-28.80
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	9.05	1.99	1.96	1.98	1.98	17.63	17.95	17.95	17.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other W. Europe	2.85	2.71	2.64	2.61	4.39	3.49	3.91	4.14	12.52	9.45	10.34	10.80	0.46	4.48	1.35	14.28
Other Foreign	158.28	158.59	157.30	157.35	1.68	1.73	1.69	1.73	266.15	274.93	265.93	272.54	6.62	2.49	-2.39	-0.87
China	26.94	26.37	25.97	25.97	4.17	4.13	4.15	4.15	112.28	108.98	107.74	107.74	0.00	0.00	-1.24	-1.14
India	33.77	35.33	35.09	35.39	0.78	1.04	0.89	1.01	26.28	36.75	31.20	35.70	4.50	14.42	-1.05	-2.86
Brazil	14.10	12.86	13.51	12.86	2.08	2.24	2.06	2.16	29.29	28.78	27.78	27.78	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-3.48
Turkey	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.17	2.03	2.23	2.23	9.65	9.05	9.94	9.94	0.00	0.00	0.89	9.84
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.32	3.40	3.20	1.29	1.43	1.44	1.48	4.49	4.75	4.90	4.75	-0.15	-3.06	-0.00	-0.02
Others	72.64	73.26	71.85	72.45	1.08	1.11	1.10	1.12	78.76	81.03	78.72	80.99	2.27	2.88	-0.04	-0.05

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	MMT	Percent
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million hectares												
World	130.72	132.07	128.37	127.76	3.71	4.01	3.72	3.71	484.91	530.17	477.61	474.20
United States	27.86	29.20	25.89	25.86	6.82	8.25	7.28	7.10	189.89	240.78	188.56	183.64
Total Foreign	102.86	102.87	102.48	101.90	2.87	2.81	2.82	2.85	295.02	289.39	289.05	290.56
Metric tons per hectare												
Major Exporters	7.20	7.54	7.27	7.20	2.41	3.21	3.04	3.04	17.33	24.20	22.10	21.90
Argentina	2.40	2.65	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.23	4.20	4.20	10.60	11.20	10.50	10.50
South Africa	3.45	3.62	3.50	3.50	0.91	2.60	2.29	2.29	3.13	9.40	8.00	8.00
Thailand	1.35	1.27	1.27	1.20	2.67	2.83	2.83	2.83	3.60	3.60	3.40	3.40
Million metric tons												
Major Importers	21.58	22.47	21.75	21.78	4.04	3.31	3.62	3.62	87.27	74.48	78.63	78.93
Eastern Europe	6.74	7.54	6.90	6.90	5.05	2.71	3.43	3.32	34.03	20.43	23.70	22.90
Romania	2.60	3.34	3.15	3.15	4.05	2.05	3.02	3.02	10.50	6.83	9.50	9.50
Yugoslavia	2.17	2.20	2.00	2.00	5.34	3.00	3.75	3.50	11.56	6.60	7.50	7.00
EC-12	3.85	3.75	3.61	3.63	6.94	7.84	7.48	7.93	26.71	29.36	26.99	28.79
France	1.77	1.86	1.80	1.80	7.29	7.98	7.22	7.94	12.93	14.87	13.00	14.30
Italy	0.86	0.88	0.96	0.96	7.26	8.70	8.33	8.33	6.24	7.68	8.00	8.00
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.10	1.88	1.91	1.91	1.91	14.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
FSU-12	2.98	2.79	2.85	2.85	3.28	2.64	3.63	3.39	9.76	7.38	10.35	9.65
Russia	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.14	1.97	2.10	2.20	2.20
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.30	1.30	3.25	2.46	3.85	3.85	3.31	4.75	2.85	5.00
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	8.14	8.14	1.81	1.34	1.62	1.62
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.92	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
MMT												
Other Foreign	74.07	72.86	73.46	72.92	2.57	2.62	2.56	2.60	190.42	190.71	188.32	189.73
China	21.57	21.04	20.70	20.70	4.58	4.53	4.54	4.54	98.77	95.38	94.00	94.00
Brazil	13.60	12.35	13.00	12.35	2.10	2.27	2.08	2.19	28.50	28.00	27.00	27.00
India	5.78	6.07	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.70	1.53	1.61	7.98	10.30	9.00	9.50
Canada	1.11	0.86	1.05	1.05	6.71	5.70	6.19	6.19	7.41	4.88	6.50	6.50
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65
Philippines	3.48	3.32	3.40	3.20	1.29	1.43	1.44	1.48	4.49	4.75	4.90	4.75
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.77	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.10	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.70
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.30	1.30	0.59	1.67	1.62	1.62	0.52	2.00	2.10	2.10
Others	24.06	24.27	24.29	24.60	1.37	1.45	1.42	1.44	32.92	35.30	34.47	35.53

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		MMT	Percent	Percent
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	From last month	From last year	
Million hectares												
World	75.98	72.36	72.72	73.30	2.23	2.34	2.36	169.09	165.39	170.43	172.71	2.28
United States	3.41	2.96	3.05	3.05	2.97	3.36	3.11	10.11	9.94	10.16	9.49	-0.68
Total Foreign	72.58	69.40	69.67	70.25	2.19	2.24	2.30	158.98	155.45	160.26	163.22	2.96
EC-12	12.03	11.44	10.50	10.48	4.28	3.78	4.04	51.53	43.19	43.85	42.35	-1.50
Denmark	0.94	0.90	0.73	0.75	5.34	3.34	5.21	5.47	5.04	3.02	3.80	4.10
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.94	10.79	10.58	9.50	9.00	-0.50
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.25	2.21	5.72	5.06	5.51	14.49	12.20	12.40	11.10	-1.30
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.40	3.80	3.87	3.75	3.75	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.78	3.78	2.09	1.49	2.12	9.14	5.99	8.00	8.00	0.00
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.20	1.20	5.54	5.61	5.25	7.70	7.35	6.30	6.30	0.00
FSU-12	27.44	26.00	27.83	28.29	1.40	1.97	1.98	2.02	38.43	51.28	55.13	57.24
Russia	15.28	14.53	14.70	14.70	1.45	1.86	1.90	1.94	22.17	27.00	28.00	28.50
Ukraine	3.19	3.43	3.70	4.05	2.52	2.95	3.05	3.09	8.05	10.11	11.30	12.50
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	7.06	7.06	0.47	1.49	1.47	1.47	3.09	8.51	10.40	10.40
Baltic States	1.24	1.10	0.99	0.99	2.49	1.56	2.22	2.22	3.08	1.72	2.19	2.19
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.14	3.24	3.67	3.12	2.85	2.87	14.83	11.43	8.93	9.27
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.08	2.50	4.26	2.82	2.50	3.00
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.50	0.50	4.79	3.99	4.20	4.20	3.79	3.54	2.10	2.10
Romania	1.02	0.62	0.53	0.63	2.89	2.71	3.05	2.56	2.95	1.68	1.60	1.60
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.25	4.30	2.75	2.88	2.94	3.26	11.62	10.92	12.50	14.00
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.39	1.35	4.19	3.47	3.63	3.91	6.43	4.92	5.05	5.29
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.40	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.00	4.23	1.94	1.26	1.60	1.65
Turkey	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	2.00	1.82	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.20	7.00	7.00
Australia	2.70	2.76	3.15	3.15	1.66	2.01	1.62	1.62	4.47	5.56	5.10	5.10
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.60	0.68	3.25	1.08	0.90	1.02
India	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.70	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.65	1.70	0.00
Others	11.46	11.41	11.32	11.35	1.13	1.18	1.21	1.22	12.98	13.50	13.72	13.86

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1991/92		1992/93	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million hectares												
World	20.11	19.67	20.16	20.22	1.63	1.72	1.72	1.77	32.76	33.86	34.73	35.77
United States	1.95	1.82	1.67	1.67	1.82	2.35	2.18	2.18	3.53	4.28	3.63	3.63
Total Foreign	18.16	17.85	18.50	18.56	1.61	1.66	1.68	1.73	29.23	29.58	31.10	32.14
FSU-12	10.42	9.84	10.42	10.42	1.18	1.42	1.42	1.43	12.34	14.01	14.83	14.88
Russia	9.03	8.50	9.00	9.00	1.15	1.32	1.33	1.33	10.37	11.20	12.00	12.00
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.90	2.52	2.40	2.40	0.95	1.25	1.20	1.20
Belarus	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	2.11	2.22	2.22	2.22	0.76	0.80	0.85	0.85
Baltic States	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.39	1.35	1.88	1.88	0.52	0.27	0.38	0.38
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.68	3.12	3.10	3.15	1.98	1.97	2.00	2.19	5.29	6.13	6.20	6.90
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.35	1.40	2.13	2.28	2.22	2.64	1.79	2.82	3.00	3.70
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.00	4.00	1.43	0.81	1.20	1.20
Australia	1.14	1.19	1.10	1.10	1.47	1.72	1.41	1.41	1.67	2.05	1.55	1.55
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45
Other Foreign	4.85	4.69	4.77	4.78	2.29	1.96	2.03	2.09	11.08	9.17	9.69	9.98
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64
EC-12	1.38	1.27	1.26	1.27	3.19	2.82	3.16	3.22	4.39	3.58	3.98	4.09
France	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	4.23	4.24	4.48	4.48	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.65
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.71	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.65	1.70
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.29	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.32	1.32	2.43	1.87	1.81	1.78	2.92	2.24	2.38	2.35
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	1.71	1.87	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.92	1.80	1.80	1.50	0.25	0.09	0.18	0.15
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.20	3.33	3.55	1.16	1.06	1.17	0.07
Norway	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	4.60	2.39	2.67	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.29	0.45
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.16	53.06
Others	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.96	1.16	1.06	1.03	1.01	-0.05

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.		1993/94 Proj.	Prel.		1993/94 Proj.	Prel.		1993/94 Proj.	MMT		Percent
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million hectares												
World	13.16	14.05	12.97	12.98	2.08	1.98	2.10	2.18	27.32	27.87	27.25	28.25
United States	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.55	1.85	1.69	1.69	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.28
Total Foreign	13.00	13.89	12.81	12.82	2.08	1.98	2.11	2.18	27.07	27.56	26.97	27.97
FSU-12	8.30	9.63	8.41	8.41	1.69	1.88	1.90	1.98	14.06	18.09	16.01	16.61
Russia	6.46	7.60	6.40	6.40	1.64	1.83	1.88	1.95	10.62	13.90	12.00	12.50
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.00	2.00	0.98	1.16	1.00	0.00
Belarus	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.51	2.78	2.67	2.78	1.96	2.50	2.40	2.50
Baltic States	0.26	0.35	0.39	0.39	2.24	1.37	2.18	2.03	0.59	0.48	0.85	0.79
Major Exporter									-0.06	-7.06	0.31	64.58
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.13	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.25	0.25
Other Foreign	4.25	3.77	3.88	3.89	2.84	2.31	2.54	2.65	12.08	8.72	9.86	10.32
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.41	2.41	2.60	1.98	2.11	2.32	6.80	4.51	5.08	5.58
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.14
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.15	2.15	2.58	1.96	2.09	2.33	5.90	3.98	4.50	5.00
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30
EC-12	1.20	1.08	1.05	1.05	3.67	3.16	3.76	3.69	4.39	3.42	3.96	3.92
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.94	3.62	4.86	5.71	0.40	0.33	0.34	0.40
France	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.73	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.65	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.62	4.39	3.32	2.42	3.00	2.90
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.23	1.24	1.47	1.47	0.24	0.23	0.25
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.14	4.00	3.91	3.74	3.74	0.57	0.47	0.51	0.51
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	4.12	4.03	3.92	3.92	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.24
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	3.93	4.12	4.50	4.50	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.18
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23
Others	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08
									-0.00	-0.00	-0.01	-5.62

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent			
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	From last month	From last year	MMT	Percent				
Million hectares																
World	37.90	40.18	38.67	38.69	1.35	1.58	1.39	1.47	51.19	63.38	53.90	56.80	2.90	5.38	-6.59	-10.39
United States	3.99	4.92	3.95	3.95	3.72	4.57	4.14	4.18	14.86	22.46	16.32	16.48	0.16	0.97	-5.98	-26.63
Total Foreign	33.91	35.26	34.72	34.75	1.07	1.16	1.08	1.16	36.33	40.93	37.58	40.32	2.74	7.30	-0.61	-1.48
Metric tons per hectare																
India	12.59	13.50	13.30	0.67	0.95	0.78	0.94	8.40	12.80	10.50	12.50	2.00	19.05	-0.30	-2.34	
China	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.30	3.55	3.55	3.62	3.62	4.93	4.76	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-1.26
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	2.71	3.17	3.17	2.60	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.20	4.35	0.80	0.90	0.70	0.80	3.36	4.05	2.94	3.50	0.56	19.05	-0.55	-13.58
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-16.67
Australia	0.53	0.46	0.75	0.75	1.98	1.03	2.07	2.07	1.06	0.47	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.08	228.39
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.90	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.11	1.20	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.11	0.11	11.00	0.05	4.72
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.28	-52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.73	4.77	4.77	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.53	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.05	8.33	0.05	8.33
Niger	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.73	1.89	2.07	2.07	0.10	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.94
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.18	21.62	21.07	21.30	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.30	27.78	27.98	26.90	27.64	0.74	2.76	-0.34	-1.20

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield (Rough)			Production (Milled)			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	From last month	From last year
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million metric tons												
World	145.66	144.89	146.46	146.46	3.54	3.58	3.54	3.52	348.36	350.82	350.02	348.52
United States	1.12	1.27	1.20	1.20	6.36	6.41	6.40	6.36	5.04	5.69	5.39	5.35
Total Foreign	144.54	143.62	145.26	145.26	3.51	3.56	3.51	3.50	343.33	345.14	344.64	343.17
Major Exportors	15.67	16.38	16.91	16.91	2.43	2.31	2.33	2.33	24.13	23.94	24.90	24.90
Thailand	9.05	9.60	9.60	9.60	2.25	2.07	2.08	2.08	13.46	13.10	13.20	13.20
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.26	2.83	2.77	2.79	2.79	7.42	7.80	8.50	8.50
Pakistan	2.10	1.93	2.05	2.05	2.32	2.36	2.34	2.34	3.24	3.04	3.20	3.20
Major Importers	13.70	14.35	14.70	14.70	4.19	4.18	4.11	4.10	38.36	40.03	40.33	40.23
Indonesia	10.28	10.87	11.25	11.25	4.35	4.35	4.28	4.28	29.04	30.75	31.33	31.33
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.10	1.10	6.14	6.27	6.18	6.06	5.39	5.33	5.00	4.90
EC-12	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.19	6.27	6.27	1.49	1.43	1.39	1.39
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58
Other Foreign	114.49	112.24	112.97	112.97	3.60	3.68	3.64	3.62	277.40	277.63	275.64	274.27
China	32.59	32.09	31.30	31.30	5.64	5.80	5.66	5.66	128.67	130.35	124.00	124.00
India	42.31	41.20	42.40	42.40	2.61	2.62	2.65	2.65	73.66	72.00	75.00	75.00
Bangladesh	10.24	10.08	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.02	18.00	18.00
Vietnam	6.44	6.30	6.30	6.30	3.43	3.41	3.41	3.41	14.56	14.19	14.19	14.19
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.12	2.14	5.86	6.28	6.37	5.61	8.74	9.62	9.84	8.74
Brazil	4.61	4.39	4.36	4.36	2.19	2.30	2.32	2.32	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.45	3.42	2.78	2.94	2.90	2.86	5.94	6.18	6.50	6.35
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.41	5.36	5.19	5.23	5.23	1.67	1.50	1.56	1.56
FSU-12	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.66	3.33	3.17	3.48	3.48	1.30	1.28	1.49	1.49
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.30	2.89	2.85	3.08	3.08	0.50	0.49	0.60	0.60
Colombia	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.39	4.03	4.12	4.34	4.34	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.10
Others	11.52	11.42	11.57	11.59	2.84	2.86	2.93	2.93	16.65	16.55	17.09	16.97

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production					
	1991/92		1992/93		Prel.		1993/94 Proj.		1991/92		1992/93		Prel.		1993/94 Proj.			
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	From last month	From last year				
				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT				Percent		
World Total 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.41	-0.18	-1.19	-0.52		
Total Foreign 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	159.17	158.55	164.61	164.43	-0.17	-0.10	5.89	3.71		
Copra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33		
Palm Kernel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.41	3.80	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.15	3.81		
Major Oilseeds 2/	146.77	145.75	140.46	149.15	1.47	1.50	1.55	1.46	215.31	218.74	217.61	217.21	-0.41	-0.19	-1.53	-0.70		
United States 2/	30.69	29.71	30.05	29.98	2.10	2.31	2.06	2.05	64.32	68.64	61.80	61.57	-0.23	-0.38	-7.07	-10.30		
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.09	116.04	110.42	119.17	1.30	1.29	1.41	1.31	150.99	150.10	155.81	155.64	-0.17	-0.11	5.54	3.69		
China	23.32	23.73	22.87	22.37	1.47	1.38	1.43	1.44	34.21	32.75	32.78	32.23	-0.56	-1.69	-0.52	-1.59		
Brazil	11.75	12.01	13.40	12.90	1.76	1.93	1.80	1.84	20.66	23.18	24.06	23.69	-0.37	-1.54	0.51	2.18		
India	27.76	28.07	28.45	29.15	0.73	0.83	0.81	0.81	20.36	23.33	22.95	23.65	0.70	3.05	0.32	1.38		
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.47	8.47	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.94	15.86	14.65	16.45	16.45	0.00	0.00	1.80	12.29		
FSU-12	8.82	9.14	9.00	9.00	1.29	1.14	1.31	1.31	11.41	10.45	11.82	11.82	0.00	0.00	1.36	13.03		
Russia	3.56	3.84	3.80	3.80	1.09	1.00	1.14	1.14	3.87	3.83	4.35	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.52	13.64		
Ukraine	1.77	1.80	1.77	1.77	1.50	1.35	1.46	1.46	2.65	2.42	2.58	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.16	6.70		
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.59	1.59	2.68	2.38	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.23	9.68	
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.41		
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.83	4.83	1.52	1.47	1.53	1.57	5.82	5.20	7.39	7.59	0.20	2.71	2.39	46.07		
EC-12	5.70	5.67	5.67	5.67	2.29	2.06	1.90	1.90	13.05	11.66	10.76	10.76	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-7.74		
France	1.87	1.71	1.41	1.41	2.66	2.33	2.55	2.55	4.99	3.99	3.58	3.58	0.00	0.00	-0.41	-10.19		
Italy	0.56	0.49	0.30	0.30	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.93	1.68	1.34	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-33.58		
Germany	1.07	1.01	0.99	0.99	2.62	2.69	2.63	2.63	2.79	2.70	2.59	2.59	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-4.07		
Spain	1.17	1.47	2.01	2.01	0.91	1.04	0.82	0.82	1.06	1.52	1.66	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.14	9.35		
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.38	2.96	2.73	2.62	2.62	1.30	1.15	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-13.04		
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94		
Pakistan	3.30	3.28	3.37	3.37	1.44	1.07	1.25	1.25	4.77	3.53	4.22	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.69	19.59		
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.58	2.32	2.35	1.90	1.60	1.68	1.60	4.43	4.13	3.90	3.76	-0.13	-3.39	-0.37	-8.86		
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.32	0.35	2.23	1.81	1.90	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.60	0.69	0.09	15.00	-0.07	-8.97		
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.74	0.74	1.35	1.15	1.21	1.21	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.92	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.80	0.73	-0.07	-8.28	-0.11	-13.08		
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.38	1.35	1.37	1.43	1.50	1.44	1.69	2.02	2.07	1.94	-0.14	-6.52	-0.08	-4.01		
Philippines	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.45		
Paraguay	1.42	1.32	1.59	1.59	1.12	1.58	1.41	1.41	1.60	2.09	2.24	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.15	7.16		
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-10.77		
Others	15.52	15.05	15.41	15.46	0.87	0.91	0.90	0.90	13.51	13.74	13.81	13.93	0.12	0.87	0.19	1.40		

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94 Proj.			1993/94 Proj.			1993/94 Proj.			1993/94 Proj.		
	Prel.	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million hectares												
World	54.49	56.77	58.55	59.19	1.96	2.06	1.91	1.91	106.91	116.76	111.80	113.00
United States	23.48	23.63	22.80	22.74	2.30	2.53	2.27	2.28	54.07	59.78	51.77	51.96
Total Foreign	31.01	33.15	35.75	36.45	1.70	1.72	1.68	1.67	52.85	56.98	60.04	61.04
Major Exporters	15.40	16.58	17.85	17.85	3.27	2.12	2.04	2.04	31.75	35.10	36.40	36.40
Brazil	9.70	10.70	11.50	11.50	1.99	2.08	1.97	1.97	19.30	22.30	22.60	22.60
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.30	5.30	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.00	12.00
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.84	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.80	1.80	1.80
Other Foreign	15.61	16.57	17.90	18.60	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.32	21.10	21.88	23.64	24.64
China	7.05	7.22	8.30	8.30	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.40	9.71	10.30	11.60	11.60
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.75	0.75	2.44	2.48	2.48	2.48	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85
Eastern Europe	0.23	0.28	0.26	0.26	1.85	1.11	1.17	1.07	0.43	0.32	0.30	0.28
EC-12	0.49	0.42	0.24	0.24	3.09	2.77	3.03	3.03	1.50	1.16	0.72	0.72
India	2.82	3.67	3.75	4.40	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.95	2.28	3.11	3.30	4.20
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63
FSU-12	0.81	0.80	0.86	0.86	1.00	0.83	1.03	1.03	0.81	0.66	0.88	0.88
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.94	0.78	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.51	0.70	0.70
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.32	0.78	1.20	1.20	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.12
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52
Thailand	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.38	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.50
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.40	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.82	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.40	0.52
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.60	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.73	0.78	0.78	1.29	1.41	1.43	1.43	0.98	1.02	1.12	-0.00

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million hectares												
World	34.68	32.39	32.73		31.69	1.05	0.97	1.01	1.01	36.53	31.55	33.18
United States	5.25	4.51	5.39		5.38	1.20	1.25	1.21	1.17	6.28	5.65	6.54
Total Foreign	29.43	27.88	27.34		26.31	1.03	0.93	0.97	0.97	30.25	25.90	26.64
Metric tons per hectare												
China	6.54	6.84	5.50		5.00	1.48	1.12	1.28	1.30	9.66	7.66	7.03
FSU-12	3.01	2.89	2.83		2.83	1.47	1.29	1.46	1.46	4.44	3.72	4.13
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63		1.63	1.56	1.42	1.60	1.60	2.68	2.37	2.60
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56		0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.72
Pakistan	2.84	2.81	2.90		2.90	1.54	1.11	1.31	1.31	4.36	3.12	3.79
India	7.70	7.53	7.50		7.50	0.52	0.62	0.58	0.58	4.00	4.66	4.35
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.80		1.30	0.61	0.60	0.72	0.72	1.19	0.73	1.30
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.60		0.57	1.47	1.40	1.58	1.42	0.88	0.89	0.95
African Franc Zone	1.21	1.24	1.16		1.16	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.78	0.89	0.98	0.91
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.23		0.23	2.66	1.95	1.87	1.87	0.75	0.51	0.43
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36		0.36	1.24	1.50	1.36	1.36	0.44	0.54	0.49
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.45		0.45	0.74	0.85	0.78	0.78	0.43	0.28	0.35
Paraguay	0.48	0.30	0.50		0.50	0.53	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.26	0.25	0.40
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.28		0.28	1.57	1.34	1.34	1.34	0.36	0.37	0.37
Syria	0.17	0.17	0.17		0.17	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.35	0.36	0.36
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03		0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12		0.12	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.28	0.13	0.12
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15		0.15	0.99	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.19	0.20	0.20
Others	2.79	2.71	2.76		2.76	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.51	1.49	1.44	1.41

September 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.		1993/94 Proj.	Prel.		1993/94 Proj.	Prel.		1993/94 Proj.	MMT		Percent
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	From last month	From last year
Million hectares												
World	19.80	19.34	19.52	19.57	1.12	1.19	1.17	1.14	22.27	23.08	22.75	22.36
United States	0.82	0.68	0.67	0.67	2.74	2.87	2.65	2.37	2.24	1.94	1.77	-0.39
Total Foreign	18.98	18.67	18.85	18.90	1.06	1.13	1.11	1.10	20.03	21.13	20.98	-0.19
India	8.67	8.39	8.50	8.55	0.81	1.03	0.94	0.91	7.07	8.60	8.00	-0.39
China	2.88	2.98	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.00	2.14	2.14	6.30	5.95	6.30	-0.80
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	-0.35
Senegal	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.72	0.73	0.73	-0.02
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	-0.00
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	-0.00
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	-0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	-0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	-0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	-0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.56	1.05	1.07	1.07	0.11	0.17	0.16	-0.02
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	-0.02
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	-0.02
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	-0.02
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	-0.02
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	-0.02
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	-0.02
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	-0.02
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	-0.02
Others	1.87	1.86	1.89	1.89	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.84	1.53	1.57	1.59	-0.02

September 1993

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	From last month	From last year
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.
Million hectares												
World	17.13	17.54	18.58	18.58	1.26	1.22	1.26	21.54	21.43	23.59	23.40	-0.19
United States	1.08	0.84	1.11	1.11	1.51	1.41	1.44	1.64	1.18	1.60	1.60	0.00
Total Foreign	16.05	16.70	17.47	17.47	1.24	1.21	1.26	1.25	20.25	21.98	21.80	-0.19
Metric tons per hectare												
FSU-12	4.51	4.98	4.86	4.86	1.25	1.14	1.32	5.63	5.68	6.43	6.43	0.00
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.80	2.80	1.12	1.07	1.21	2.90	3.07	3.40	3.40	0.00
Ukraine	1.60	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.52	1.40	1.50	2.44	2.28	2.40	2.40	0.00
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.60	2.60	1.36	1.35	1.46	3.80	3.10	3.80	3.80	0.00
EC-12	2.40	2.64	3.06	3.06	1.68	1.54	1.34	4.04	4.06	4.11	4.11	0.00
France	1.07	0.99	0.79	0.79	2.40	2.14	2.41	2.57	2.11	1.90	1.90	0.00
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.98	1.98	0.84	1.00	0.81	0.90	1.36	1.60	1.60	0.00
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.29	2.35	2.35	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.27
Eastern Europe												
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.95	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.73	0.68
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.60	0.60	1.28	1.26	1.30	0.61	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.00
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	1.90	1.65	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.33
Bulgaria	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.32	1.61	1.58	1.56	1.34	0.43	0.60	0.50	0.43
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10
China	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.72	1.47	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.15
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98
India	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.65	1.18	1.30	1.50	1.50
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.93	0.89	0.89	0.17	0.37	0.40	0.40
Australia	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.13	1.02	0.84	0.90	0.90	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.00
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
Others	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.79	0.82	0.89	0.89

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 Proj.	From last month		From last year	
			Aug.	Sep.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
Million metric tons								
COPRA								
World	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Philippines	1.97	2.02	2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.19
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	3.80	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.15	3.81
Malaysia	1.81	2.10	2.15	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.38
Indonesia	0.66	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.04	5.67
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.49	12.82	13.63	13.63	0.00	0.00	0.81	6.34
Malaysia	6.22	7.00	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	5.71
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	From Last Month	From Last Year
	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.	1991/92	1992/93	Aug.	Sep.			MBales	Percent
Million hectares												
World	34.71	32.70	32.16	31.63	602	550	578	571	95.97	82.55	85.37	83.00
United States	5.25	4.51	5.39	5.39	731	783	749	722	17.61	16.22	18.55	17.87
Total Foreign	29.46	28.19	26.77	26.24	579	512	543	540	78.36	66.33	66.83	65.13
Major Exporters	18.07	17.29	16.00	15.47	744	621	688	618	61.72	49.34	50.57	48.87
China	6.54	6.84	5.50	5.00	869	659	752	762	26.10	20.70	19.00	17.50
Pakistan	2.84	2.81	2.90	2.90	768	551	653	653	10.00	7.10	8.70	8.70
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	335	337	337	0.39	0.23	0.24	0.24
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.60	0.57	937	901	943	917	2.58	2.64	2.60	2.40
FSU-12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	814	709	778	778	11.25	9.40	10.13	10.13
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	840	840	6.79	6.00	6.29	6.29
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	700	700	1.97	1.79	1.80	1.80
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	790	538	690	690	2.49	1.61	2.04	2.04
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	814	988	991	991	1.34	1.62	1.63	1.63
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.17	1.17	438	448	451	451	2.47	2.56	2.43	2.43
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.37	2.48	2.48	500	467	514	514	7.60	5.09	5.85	5.85
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.45	0.45	431	435	460	460	1.15	0.65	0.95	0.95
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.23	1780	1330	1278	1278	2.31	1.60	1.35	1.35
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.30	1.30	381	308	419	419	3.45	2.10	2.50	2.50
Paraguay	0.48	0.30	0.50	0.50	318	533	457	457	0.70	0.74	1.05	1.05
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.37	831	837	847	847	1.67	1.44	1.44	0.00
Other Foreign	10.95	10.47	10.41	10.41	298	319	310	310	14.96	15.33	14.82	0.00
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	310	296	296	9.43	10.70	10.20	0.00
Others	3.25	2.94	2.91	2.91	370	343	346	346	5.53	4.63	4.62	0.00

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12-year record of the difference between the September projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example changes between the September projection and the final estimate have averaged 11.4 million tons (2.2 percent) and ranged from -30.7 to 8.6 million tons. The September projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
WHEAT	Percent	---- Million metric tons ----			Number of years 2/	
World	2.2	11.4	-30.7	8.6	7	5
U.S.	1.0	0.6	-1.4	1.2	6	6
Foreign	2.6	11.5	-30.9	7.8	7	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/		---- Million metric tons ----			Number of years 2/	
World	1.4	11.1	-36.3	11.3	10	2
U.S.	3.0	6.5	-19.9	7.1	9	3
Foreign	1.5	8.7	-18.9	9.1	7	5
RICE (Milled)		---- Million 480-lb. bales ----			Number of years 2/	
World	2.4	7.6	-24.1	3.4	10	2
U.S.	4.6	0.2	-0.5	0.3	8	4
Foreign	2.4	7.6	-24.4	3.6	10	2
SOYBEANS		---- Million bushels -----			Number of years 2/	
World	3.0	2.9	-7.2	4.7	6	6
U.S.	4.5	2.3	-4.6	4.6	7	5
Foreign	5.1	2.3	-4.1	4.6	5	7
COTTON		---- Million 480-lb. bales ----			Number of years 2/	
World	3.9	3.2	-10.9	9.6	7	5
U.S.	4.0	0.5	-1.9	0.8	6	5
Foreign	4.3	3.0	-11.2	9.8	6	6
UNITED STATES		---- Million bushels -----			Number of years 2/	
CORN	3.4	240	-709	261	8	4
SORGHUM	3.8	29	-69	41	7	5
BARLEY	2.2	11	-27	24	7	5
OATS	3.5	12	-19	27	4	7

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1991/92 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

SEPTEMBER 9, 1993



5 - FSU: WESTERN

In Russia, cool wet weather slowed spring grain ripening and harvest. In Ukraine, below-normal precipitation in August helped spring grain harvest but reduced moisture for corn filling.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

In Kazakhstan, spring grain harvest began, helped by mostly favorable weather.

7 - SOUTHLANDS

Dryness plagued Gujarat's rained cotton and groundnuts but elsewhere widespread moisture, especially in early September, benefited reproductive-filling grains, oilseeds, and cotton. The southwest monsoon typically begins its withdrawal from the northwest in early September.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Cool and excessively wet weather continued across southern Japan, negatively impacting rice, sugarcane and citrus. Recent dry weather benefits maturing summer grains across northern China. Persistent rains cause some harvest delays in central and southwestern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers since late August have improved Indochina's rice prospects. Showers continued to be frequent but below normal over the Philippines.

10 - AUSTRALIA

During August and early September, rains continued to benefit vegetative wheat across eastern and southern Australia. However, timely rains are still needed for eastern wheat.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Showers increased topsoil moisture for vegetative winter wheat across central Argentina. Cool temperatures continued into mid-August across southern Brazil, further damaging winter wheat.

1 - CANADA

Cool, wet weather across the Prairies slowed crop development and further raised quality concerns. Frost was scattered throughout northern growing areas and parts of Manitoba, causing minor damage.

2 - UNITED STATES

Record temperatures and spotty showers caused crop and livestock stress into September in most southern and eastern States, extending into the eastern Corn Belt. Floodwaters receded in the western Corn Belt and parts of the northern Plains where crop development remains behind average. Early September showers improved preplanting soil moisture for southern Plains winter wheat.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREA)

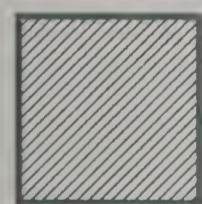


NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

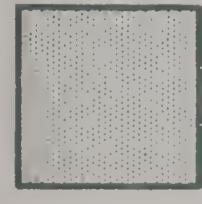
FSU Highlights: August 12 - September 9, 1993



Cool, wet weather slows spring grain ripening and harvest.



Below-normal precipitation in August helps spring grain harvest but reduces moisture for corn in the filling stage. Recent rain boosts soil moisture for winter wheat planting.



Spring grain harvest begins, helped by mostly favorable weather.

WEATHER BRIEFS

CANADA: LIGHT FROSTS IN WESTERN MANITOBA

Temperatures dropped below 5 degrees C at many locations across the Prairies, according to the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility as of September 8, 1993. Frosts occurred for the first time in sections of western Manitoba. While scattered frost may cause some damage to filling grains and oilseeds, a hard freeze (-2 degrees C) is normally required to end crop development. On September 13, a hard freeze (lows from -2 to -5 degrees C) hit Alberta and much of Saskatchewan, ending the growing season in those areas. The cold front brought the first snow of the season to northern crop areas. Light to moderate precipitation covered the Prairie Provinces and hampered fieldwork in the south. In Ontario, showers and mild temperatures helped immature summer crops.

INDIA: MONSOON RAINS RETURN

A late surge in the monsoon brought moderate to heavy rain to many crop regions in central, southern, and eastern India, according to the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility as of September 8, 1993. In the northwest, showers of 25-122 millimeters spread from western Uttar Pradesh to the Punjab, aiding immature crops and increasing irrigation reserves for upcoming winter grain and oilseed plantings. However, mostly warm, dry weather remained in the primary rainfed oilseed and cotton regions of Gujarat and sections of western Madhya Pradesh. Gujarat's cotton, stressed by unfavorably warm, dry conditions since late-July, normally flowers in September and October - leaving only a few weeks to gain needed precipitation.

JAPAN: TYPHOONS AND COOL, CLOUDY WEATHER PERSIST

Typhoon Yancy hit southern Japan on September 3 with strong winds and heavy rain, according to the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility as of September 8, 1993. Rains of up to 150 millimeters and sustained winds of 125-135 miles per hour damaged rice, sugarcane, and citrus as the storm crossed the southeastern corner of Kyushu Island. Sustained winds were still near 100 miles per hour as it passed between Shikoku Island and the main island of Honshu. On September 8, Typhoon Zola hit southern Japan. Although weaker than Yancy, Zola still produced widespread heavy rain. Zola was the seventh typhoon to hit Japan since July and reinforced the cool, cloudy weather that has characterized this summer growing season.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

CANADA: FIELD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATED BY STATISTICS CANADA

Excellent growing conditions in much of the Prairie Provinces support record yield prospects for a number of crops, according to a recent Statistics Canada report. Wheat production for 1993/94 is estimated at 30.27 million tons, up 1 percent from a year ago; barley, 14.02 million, up 28 percent; oats, 3.66 million, up 32 percent; and rapeseed, 5.83 million, up 58 percent. However, there has been higher-than-normal rainfall in many areas of the Prairie Provinces since Statistics Canada conducted the survey. This may have reduced the potential outturn as well as affected quality. Additionally, the Prairie crops continue to be about 2 weeks behind normal, making them vulnerable to frost damage.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rapeseed
-----Million tons-----				
1993/94 1/	30.27	14.02	3.66	5.83
1992/93 2/	29.87	10.92	2.82	3.69
1991/92 2/	31.95	11.62	1.79	4.22

1/ Statistics Canada forecast.

2/ USDA estimate.

CHILE: SLOWER GROWTH FORECAST IN POULTRY MEAT SECTOR

Poultry meat production has nearly doubled during the past 5 years because Chile's livestock industry developed several large vertically-integrated poultry firms, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago. Poultry meat production in 1992 totaled 204,000 tons, up 45 percent from 1991. Although the industry has plans to become a significant exporter, most of the additional production since 1988 has been absorbed by the domestic market. Low prices, resulting from the large production volume in 1992, may adversely affect production prospects during 1993 and 1994.

COLOMBIA: POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO EXPAND

Total 1993 poultry meat production in Colombia is estimated at 378,000 tons, up 7 percent from a year ago, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bogota. Output is forecast to expand an additional 3 percent in 1994. Growth in the poultry sector is being stimulated by: 1) lower feed prices due to the Government's more liberal policy on imports of feed ingredients; and, 2) strong domestic demand for poultry meat because of its lower price relative to beef.

CUBA: SHARP DECLINE IN CITRUS PRODUCTION REPORTED

Cuban citrus production has declined since 1990/91 because of reduced yields due to poor grove care. The loss of East European export markets reduced the revenue available for inputs, including pesticides and fertilizers.

Total citrus production fell 5 percent in 1990/91, to 906,000 metric tons, and dropped to 758,000 tons in 1991/92. For 1992/93, production is estimated up 2 percent, to 774,000 tons. The effect on oranges was particularly severe. Production plummeted from 604,000 tons in 1989/90 to only 493,000 tons in 1990/91. In 1991/92, orange production declined to 428,000 tons and is estimated at 425,000 tons for 1992/93. Grapefruit production declined 18 percent in 1991/92, to 271,000 tons, but reportedly recovered to 307,000 tons in 1992/93.

FINLAND: FORESTRY SITUATION

Total land area in Finland is 30.5 million hectares, of which 26.3 million are classified as forest land. The estimate of productive forest area has remained stable at 20.1 million hectares for the past several years and no change is forecast in 1993. This stability is in line with the main policy goal of the forestry sector which is to maintain a guaranteed raw material supply. The method by which the Government has chosen to accomplish this goal is through compulsory afforestation after logging. This policy effectively eliminates the possibility that the industry's resource base will dwindle through depletion of the country's productive forest land.

Finland's total growing stock is approximately 1.9 billion CUM, with an annual increment of about 79.0 million CUM. The dominant tree species are pine (45 percent), spruce (37 percent), and various hardwoods, primarily birch (18 percent).

The deep recession that plagued the Finnish economy in 1991 and 1992 resulted in weak domestic demand and low returns for forest products. However, annual fellings and softwood log, lumber, plywood, and hardboard output continued to increase because of the favorable export situation brought about by the devaluation of the Finnish Mark in November 1991 and the Government's decision in September 1992, to let the Mark float against other currencies. Only the particleboard sector, which is not as competitive as the other product sectors because of high production costs, recorded a downturn in 1992. Particleboard production for 1993 is forecast up 10 percent in 1993 with most of the additional output destined for export markets.

FINLAND: AREA AND PRODUCTION (1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993 1/</u>
AREA	20,065	20,065	20,065
HARVEST	44,650	49,150	55,000
Softwood Logs	15,220	17,400	18,600
Softwood Lumber	6,000	6,900	7,400
Softwood Plywood	70	110	130
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	410	350	350
Hardboard	69	73	79
Particleboard	385	354	390

1/ Preliminary.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, spring grain harvesting was well underway in August and planting of the 1994 winter grain crop began in northern areas. The combination of frequent showers and unseasonably cool weather in the Baltic States, Northwest Region, Central Region, Volga Valley, and Urals slowed crop development and harvesting. In Ukraine, unseasonably hot, dry weather from August 1 through August 23 favored rapid spring grain harvesting, but stressed corn in the filling stage. Light-to-moderate rain began over Ukraine on August 24 and lasted until month's end, preventing further deterioration in corn. Since early-September, light-to-moderate rain hampered late-spring grain harvesting and winter grain planting in Russia. Showers slowed early corn harvesting in Ukraine, but increased topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting.

In crop areas east of the Ural mountains, spring grains were still ripening in late-August, with the bulk of spring grains to be harvested in September. Near-to above-normal precipitation in August maintained adequate-to-abundant moisture for spring grains in Kazakhstan and Western Siberia. However, more than twice the normal amount of rain covered the Urals, creating excessive moisture conditions for crops. Since early-September, welcome drier weather covered the Urals. Light showers over Kazakhstan caused only brief harvest delays.

JAPAN: ONION PRODUCTION ESTIMATED LOWER IN 1993

Onion production in Japan is expected to be down in 1993 due to area reductions stemming from last year's low grower prices, according to the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Tokyo. In Hokkaido, the main growing region for winter-use onions, planted area is down 9 percent from last season. However, the adverse effect of reduced area on production will be partially offset by slightly improved yields. Hokkaido onion production is an important factor determining the size and timing of Japan's onion imports.

SWEDEN: FORESTRY SITUATION

Forests cover 23.6 million hectares (about 58 percent) of Sweden's total land area of 41 million hectares. However, for environmental reasons, 1.2 million hectares are protected. This leaves 22.4 million hectares of productive forest land which is divided into 4 regions: 2 in Northern Sweden -- Northern Norrland and Southern Norrland; Central Sweden; and, Southern Sweden.

Sweden's current inventory of standing timber is 2.8 billion cubic meters (CUM) or 125.0 CUM per hectare. Of this, approximately 38 percent is pine, 45 percent spruce, 15 percent various hardwoods, and 2 percent dead trees. The growing stock has increased steadily since the 1920's, particularly in southern Sweden. Similarly, the quality of the timber stock continues to improve with low-yielding areas being replanted with species better adapted to each region. A relatively recent softwood introduction, *Pinus Contorta* from North America, has adapted well to the Swedish climate and now constitutes 2 percent of the total forest area.

The annual growth rate is approximately 95.0 million CUM over bark -- i.e., 4.0 CUM per hectare -- from which only 65.0 to 70.0 million CUM are felled annually. The 1993 roundwood harvest is forecast at 67.0 million CUM, up from 66.1 million in 1992 and 64.0 million in 1991. The continuing upward trend reflects favorable weather and increasing demand for coniferous logs.

A government-supported refurbishment program is spurring strong demand in the repair and maintenance sector for softwood logs which can be milled for lumber and plywood. Stronger export demand this year is also a factor. Log production is forecast up 3 percent in 1993, to 25.0 million CUM. Output of softwood lumber is projected up 2 percent, to 12.2 million CUM. The largest increase forecast for any product this year is the 18-percent upturn in softwood plywood production, to 65,000 CUM.

A downturn in particleboard production began in 1990 and continued through 1992 in sync with the slowdown in the domestic and foreign building industries. However, a turnaround is forecast in 1993 with production forecast up 12 percent, to 650,000 CUM.

SWEDEN: AREA AND PRODUCTION (1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993 1/</u>
AREA	22,397	22,342	22,340
HARVEST	64,000	66,100	67,000
Softwood Logs	22,400	24,300	25,000
Softwood Lumber	11,237	11,915	12,200
Softwood Plywood	67	55	65
Hardboard	174	81	91
Particleboard	762	581	650

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: CORN, WHEAT, AND COTTON PRODUCTION LOWER; SOYBEANS HIGHER

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducted objective yield and farm operator surveys between August 22 and September 2 to gather information on expected yield as of September 1. The objective yield surveys for wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for at least 80 percent of the U.S. production. On September 9, NASS released the U.S. crop production forecasts. The following is a summary of the results. Tables 1 - 18 in this circular detail the U.S. forecasts by commodity.

The 1993/94 corn production forecast is 7.23 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the August 1 forecast and 24 percent below the record output last season. Based on September 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 113.10 bushels per acre, down 3 percent from last month and down 14 percent from the record yield last year. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 63.91 million acres, down slightly from last month and 11 percent below the previous year.

The 1993/94 all wheat production forecast is 2.49 billion bushels, down 2 percent from August, but up 1 percent from 1992/93. Yields are now expected to average 39.0 bushels per acre, off slightly from last month and down 1 percent from 1992/93. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 63.93 million acres, unchanged from August. Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.79 billion bushels, up 11 percent from last year. Other spring wheat is forecast at 628.0 million bushels, down 8 percent from last month and 17 percent below the 1992/93 record level.

Diseases in the Red River Valley have sharply lowered Minnesota's yield expectations and hurt North Dakota's. Montana's and Washington's yield prospects improved during August.

Soybean production for 1993/94 is forecast at 1.91 billion bushels, fractionally higher than the August forecast, but 13 percent below 1992/93. If realized, this would be the smallest crop since 1988/89. Yield is expected to be 34.0 bushels per acre, up slightly from last month, but 11 percent below 1992/93. Harvested area is forecast at 56.19 million acres, down 150,000 acres from July. South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia reduced area due to drought. No further reductions were made due to the wet conditions experienced in the Midwest earlier this year. The average plant maturity, as well as the number of pods set, is behind last year's pace.

Cotton production for 1993/94 is forecast at 17.87 million bales, down 4 percent from the August forecast, but 10 percent higher than 1992/93. Lack of sufficient rainfall in the Cotton Belt reduced yield potential during the past month. Texas' output fell 300,000 bales from August, to 5.55 million bales, which is still 67 percent above last year. The Southeast region's yields decreased 40 pounds from last month and are off 158 pounds an acre from a year ago. Arizona's yield averaged 1,156 pounds per acre, 181 pounds higher than last year. U.S. producers expect to harvest 13.31 million acres, up 19 percent from last year.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS AND SUMMER CROP CONDITIONS

Early-to-mid August weather was cool and damp over the Northwest and Midwest portions of the United States, hot and dry over the South and East, and cool and dry over the West. Periodic rains fell across the central parts of the Nation throughout the month, while scattered showers occurred elsewhere. By the end of the month, more rain fell across the central parts of the Nation, while the Southeast, West, and South were dry. Above-normal temperatures occurred in many growing regions. The winter wheat harvest was well along at the beginning of the month. However, cool, wet conditions hindered wheat maturity in the Northwest and slowed harvest advances in the central Great Plains. Winter wheat harvesting was virtually completed in all areas, except the Northwest and Northern Plains, by the end of the month. The spring wheat harvest was active in early August. However, cool, wet conditions delayed spring wheat maturity, promoted plant diseases, and hindered harvesting. Harvest progress at the end of August was about 1 week behind last year and over 3 weeks behind average.

Dry weather in the Southeast hurt crop prospects. Conditions in the Eastern Corn Belt also turned hot and dry which stressed the corn and soybean crops. Soybean progress, as measured by setting pods, was slightly more than a week behind normal in early-August. Although drier and warmer conditions during the month improved crop condition, soybean progress still remained more than 1 week behind normal at the end of August.

The hot weather in July had the cotton crop in good condition and progressing ahead of average at the beginning of August. With continued hot weather and a lack of moisture over the major cotton producing areas during August, crop progress remained ahead of average, even though the condition of the crop declined.

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress and crop condition reports for the week ending September 5, 1993:

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % planted	5	6	5
SPRING WHEAT: % harvested	43	55	88
SOYBEAN: % setting pods	93	96	95
CORN: % dough	75	81	92
COTTON: % bolls opening	39	32	34
RICE: % headed	95	98	96

U. S. SOYBEAN CONDITION
PERCENT

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>
EXCELLENT	6	11
GOOD	41	62
FAIR	40	24
POOR	10	3
VERY POOR	3	0

U.S. CORN CONDITION
PERCENT

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>
EXCELLENT	7	17
GOOD	44	60
FAIR	34	18
POOR	12	4
VERY POOR	3	1

U.S. SPRING WHEAT CONDITION
PERCENT

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>
EXCELLENT	6	N/A
GOOD	39	N/A
FAIR	34	N/A
POOR	18	N/A
VERY POOR	3	N/A

U.S. COTTON CONDITION
PERCENT

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>
EXCELLENT	3	4
GOOD	47	37
FAIR	42	50
POOR	6	4
VERY POOR	2	5

TREE NUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

ALMONDS

Smaller crops in the world's 2 major almond producing countries - the United States and Spain - are expected to reduce 1993/94 commercial almond output in the 7 countries surveyed to 353,600 tons (shelled basis), down 10 percent from 1992/93. If realized at this level, production in 1993/94 will be only slightly above the 1991/92 level which was the smallest outturn since the mid-1980's.

Greece: Almond production during the 1993/94 season is forecast at a record 20,000 tons, 25 percent above a year ago. The weather during the spring growing season was favorable, especially during the critical blossoming period. Reportedly, crop quality is excellent.

Harvested area is forecast at 43,000 hectares, up 1,000 hectares from 1992. Planted area appears stable at 44,800 hectares. Although Greece's total almond tree inventory has not changed, the industry has diversified the varietal structure. The 2 major new varieties (Texas-Mission and Feragnes) introduced into Greece during the past 15 years are late-blossoming varieties and, thus, less susceptible to frost damage. The Feragnes variety, in particular, is reported to be especially well-suited to conditions in Greece and very tolerant of inclement weather. Reports indicate stands of local varieties and even some of the Texas-Mission variety are being uprooted and replaced with Feragnes stock.

Italy: Almond production for 1993/94 is forecast at 14,000 tons, down 22 percent from a year ago. Cold weather during the late-winter and early-spring months delayed flowering which shortened the growing season. This situation was exacerbated because 1993/94 is an "off-year" in the alternate bearing cycle.

Harvested area continues to trend downward. The forecast for 1993/94 is 113,000 hectares, down from 115,145 hectares last season. High production and harvesting costs, coupled with strong competition from California and Spain, have induced growers in Sicily and Apulia to switch fertile almond land into other crops. This limits the bulk of almond stands to marginal, hilly, non-irrigated areas. Given these conditions, Italy's almond production is expected to continue to decline.

Morocco: Sweet almond production in 1993/94 is forecast at 9,000 tons, 10 percent above 1992/93. Drought prevailed during the fall and winter months, but beneficial rains in the spring of 1993 ensured the production increase. However, the severity of the dry spell is expected to adversely affect kernel size.

Planted area has been increasing slowly over the past decade. Further area expansion is anticipated as growers strive to meet local demand and take advantage of favorable almond prices.

Almond trees are found throughout the country. The most intensive production areas are located near the cities of Fes and Meknes in north central Morocco. Yields in these areas are generally high because of proper fertilizer use, adequate irrigation, and modern management practices. However, Morocco's average almond yield is low due to weather and soil variations between producing areas, outdated cultivation techniques, and aging trees.

The Ministry of Agriculture recently extended its program to encourage almond plantings and boost production for another 5 years. The principal component of the program involves the free distribution of seedlings to growers. This distribution program is designed not only to increase production, but provide a cash crop for growers and further Morocco's soil conservation efforts.

Spain: Spain's 1993/94 almond production is forecast at 65,300 tons, down 9 percent from a year ago. Except for Catalonia, Spain's almond producing areas experienced extremely dry weather and mild frosts which contributed to the downturn even though blossoming occurred later than normal. Recent reports indicate that a July hail storm in Alicante Province did no significant damage to the crop. In all areas, quality and kernel size are expected to be good.

The area planted to almonds has remained stable for the past several years at 628,000 hectares, of which 600,000 are bearing. Irrigation is used on 60,000 to 70,000 hectares. Some uprootings are taking place in marginal producing areas, mainly in Alicante and Granada. New production areas in Murcia, Andalusia, and Aragon have been designed to employ modern farming methods and to minimize the need to irrigate.

Under normal climatic conditions, almond trees are expected to yield 1,500 kilograms per hectare under irrigation and about 450 kilograms on non-irrigated land. With the introduction of high-yielding varieties and improvements in cultural practices, the 'crackout' kernel yield has risen 25 to 30 percent. In years of major freezes, heavy rain or hail storms, or severe drought, these yields may decrease by as much as 30 to 50 percent.

Tunisia: Almond output in Tunisia for 1993/94 is forecast at 16,800 tons, a 4-percent increase over 1992/93. Tunisia's Eighth 5-Year Plan (1992-1996) seeks to achieve a production level adequate to satisfy domestic consumption requirements, with surplus supplies available for export.

The 5-Year Plan calls for the planting of an additional 45,000 hectares of almond trees which, by 1996, would yield 21,500 tons of almonds annually. To date, planted area totals 321,650 hectares, including approximately 8,700 hectares planted during the last year, bringing total new area planted to 17,825 hectares during the first 2 years of the 5-Year Plan. Most almond orchards receive only limited fertilizer applications, although pesticide use is common. Only a few almond orchards in southern Tunisia are irrigated.

Turkey: Almond production for 1993/94 is forecast at 15,300 tons, up 3 percent from last year's frost-damaged crop. Bearing and non-bearing tree numbers are estimated at 4.1 million and 790,000 trees, respectively. The total number of trees is expected to remain relatively stable over the next several years at about 4.9 million, with changes occurring only as the number of bearing trees increases.

Ongoing efforts to improve Turkey's almond production include the development of local varieties and the importation of new, higher-yielding varieties. In addition, grafting is being used to improve quality and delay the onset of the spring bloom period since frosts are a major problem in Turkey.

United States: Almond output in 1993/94 is forecast at 213,200 tons, down 14 percent from last year's crop. Nut sets are lighter this season, but nut quality - both size and weight - is reported to be excellent.

ALMOND PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
 (1,000 Metric tons - Shelled Basis)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>
<u>1/</u>					
Greece	17.2	15.5	11.0	16.0	20.0
Italy	18.0	19.0	11.0	18.0	14.0
Morocco <u>2/</u>	8.3	8.7	9.9	8.2	9.0
Spain	80.0	57.0	64.5	72.0	65.3
Tunisia	8.6	18.6	14.6	16.1	16.8
Turkey	15.0	15.0	15.3	14.8	15.3
United States	222.3	299.4	222.3	248.6	213.2
Total	369.4	433.2	348.6	393.7	353.6

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Sweet almonds only.

HAZELNUTS

Preliminary assessments put 1993/94 commercial output in the 4 countries surveyed at 494,100 tons (inshell basis), one-third below 1992/93 and potentially the lowest outturn since the 1987/88 season. Early-season projections indicate a sharp production decline in Turkey, the world's leading hazelnut producer.

Italy: Hazelnut production in 1993/94 is forecast at 95,000 tons, up 6 percent from last season, but significantly below what would have been a normal on-year crop. The downturn is mainly due to drought, particularly in the southern growing regions, which means an earlier-than-normal harvest this season.

Continuing a multi-year trend, area harvested is expected to be down about 1 percent, to 66,000 hectares. Wholesale prices for the 1992/93 crop were below the average of the previous decade. Most of the price weakness is due to strong competition from imports, largely from Turkey.

Spain: Hazelnut production is forecast at 13,700 tons, slightly more than half the volume produced in 1992/93 despite favorable growing conditions in Catalonia, Spain's major hazelnut growing area. The production decline is mainly due to the highly cyclical nature of hazelnuts. However, this year the cyclical effect was compounded by poor orchard maintenance - the growers' response to low farm prices during the 1992/93 season. Planted area remained stable at about 33,000 hectares, 95 percent of which is productive.

Turkey: Hazelnut production in 1993/94 is forecast at 350,000 tons, sharply below the record 600,000 tons produced in 1992/93.

With tree nuts, a small crop normally follows one significantly larger. However, this year, that relationship was magnified by late-spring frosts and cooler-than-normal temperatures.

Although data for planted and harvested area are not available, the ongoing upward trend in total tree and bearing tree numbers confirms continued expansion in this sector, most of which is believed to be in the Black Sea Region. Hazelnut trees are traditionally planted on hillsides but, in recent years, orchards have been established in the flat, productive valleys.

United States: The 1993/94 hazelnut crop is forecast at a record 35,400 tons, 41 percent above last year's record harvest. The weather during pollination in February and March was dry and clear resulting in an excellent nut set. Rainfall has been above average each month since March. This beneficial moisture, together with cooler temperatures, precipitated the development of large-sized nuts but delayed maturity by a few days.

HAZELNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell Basis)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u> 1/
Italy	140.0	80.0	140.0	90.0	95.0
Spain	25.0	21.2	18.0	27.1	13.7
Turkey	500.0	430.0	400.0	600.0	350.0
United States	11.8	19.7	23.1	25.1	35.4
Total	676.8	550.9	581.1	742.2	494.1

1/ Preliminary.

PISTACHIOS

Pistachio production outside the United States during the 1993/94 season is expected to total 80,100 tons (inshell basis), up 78 percent from 1992/93. Turkey is expected to account for most of the increase. An estimate of U.S. production is not available at this time.

Greece: Pistachio production during 1993/94 is forecast at 4,100 tons, down 11 percent from last season because of the biannual tree cycle. The cyclical effect more than offset the potential gains derived from this season's favorable growing conditions and a 100-hectare increase in harvested area.

Although pistachios are covered by the EC's tree-nut restructuring program, very little growth in Greek production is expected during the next few years. Current production meets the government's goal of satisfying domestic and trade requirements.

Italy: Pistachio output in 1993/94 is forecast at 4,000 tons, up sharply from last season's "off-year" weather-damaged crop and is one-third larger than the 1991/92 harvest. Weather during the growing season was highly favorable for crop development with no hail or strong winds to precipitate fruit dropage. Grower prices for the 1992/93 crop were down due to continuing strong competition from Iranian pistachios.

Syria: Pistachio production in 1993/94 is forecast at a record 22,000 tons, up 10 percent from last season. A 14-percent increase in the number of bearing trees as well as a 4-percent increase in per tree yield are the major reasons for this year's record forecast in what should have been an "off-year" in the bearing cycle.

In addition, the crop, which is mainly grown under rainfed conditions, benefitted from adequate rainfall in the spring of 1993. No major pest problems or disease outbreaks have been reported, so a good quality crop is expected.

At the onset of the 1993/94 season, Syria's total pistachio tree population was 14.0 million on a planted area of 78,000 hectares. Harvested area - consisting of 4.0 million bearing trees - is forecast at 45,000 hectares, up 7 percent from 1992/93. Further production increases in Syria are anticipated as additional trees come into production each season and new plantings continue to be encouraged by the Syrian Government which provides growers seedlings at nominal prices and restricts imports.

Turkey: Pistachio production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 50,000 tons, more than double last year's frost-reduced crop and 11 percent above the previous record set in 1991/92. The record forecast can be attributed to a 5-percent increase in the number of bearing trees, generally favorable weather in southeast Turkey where the bulk of the pistachios are grown, and the fact that 1993/94 is an "on-year" in the alternate bearing cycle.

Most pistachios grown in Turkey are thinner and smaller than the Iranian varieties, but the Turkish nuts are considered to have better flavor. In recent years, Turkish farmers have begun cultivating a pistachio variety named Siirt which, except for being oval rather than round, is similar to the Iranian types. Siirt pistachios are bigger, bring a higher price on the domestic market, and reportedly now constitute 10 to 15 percent of Turkey's annual crop.

United States: The August survey normally used to forecast California pistachio production was not done this year. Consequently, an estimate for the U.S. crop will not be available until December 1993. As can be seen from the following table, 1992 was an "on year" in the U.S. production cycle. Given normal growing conditions, the 1993 "off-year" crop should be less than the 66,700 tons harvested during the 1992/93 season.

PISTACHIO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell Basis)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94 1/</u>
Greece	4.9	2.6	2.3	4.6	4.1
Italy	3.3	0.3	3.0	0.3	4.0
Syria	15.8	20.0	14.4	20.0	22.0
Turkey	35.0	14.0	45.0	20.0	50.0
Subtotal	59.0	36.9	64.7	44.9	80.1
United States	17.7	54.4	34.9	66.7	NA
Total	76.7	91.3	99.6	111.6	NA

NA = Not available.

NOTE: Iran is excluded from this report because current, verifiable information is not available.

1/ Preliminary.

WALNUTS

Walnut production for 1993/94 in the 6 countries surveyed is forecast at 529,300 tons (inshell basis), up 9 percent from last season. The 3 major producers are expected to harvest significantly larger crops. If the forecast is realized, production in 1993/94 will be 5 percent greater than the previous record set in 1987/88.

China: Walnut production is expected to increase for the third consecutive year. Output during 1993/94 is forecast at 175,000 tons, up 7 percent from last season. The upturn in the walnut sector can be partially attributed to the Ministry of Forestry's afforestation program, the objective of which is to increase timber supplies and boost cash tree crop production. Because of this program, total tree numbers have risen sharply and growers have instituted better tree management practices. The afforestation program has also spurred research activities, one of which led to the introduction, in 1988, of a new variety that begins bearing within 2 to 3 years instead of 10 and achieves maximum yields in 15 to 20 years rather than the 30 to 40 years typical for older varieties. These factors have largely compensated for the cyclical production pattern of tree nut crops and will continue to foster rapid growth in this sector well into the next century.

France: Walnut production in 1993/94 is expected to remain at the 1992/93 level of 25,000 tons. The absence of a production increase in this "on-year" is due to a 6-percent reduction in yield because of low production from newly bearing trees. The quality of the crop is expected to be good with kernel sizes comparable to that of 1992/93.

India: Following the record crop in 1992/93, India's walnut production is forecast to decline 17 percent in 1993/94, to 19,500 tons. The downturn is due to the normal "off-year" bearing pattern and a spring hail storm that damaged the walnut crops in the important growing regions of Uri, Barmullah, and Trigan in the major producing State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Reportedly, crop quality is excellent with few incidences of pest or disease problems during the season. In addition, kernel weight and shell color are expected to be much better in 1993/94 than during the past few seasons.

Walnut planted area, estimated at 35,200 hectares for 1993/94, has been stable for the past 4 years, but harvested area has increased steadily as more trees have come into production. However, the continuing political turmoil in Jammu and Kashmir has led to curfews, restrictions on movements, and some disruption in orchard maintenance. These factors have offset somewhat the projected gains in area and production.

Italy: Preliminary assessments indicate that Italy will harvest 15,000 tons of walnuts in 1993/94, down approximately one-third from last season. The reduction is due to unseasonably cold spring weather coupled with the normal cyclical downturn. Planted and harvested area, estimated at 6,000 and 5,500 hectares, respectively, continue to decline as trees age and little replanting is done. In general, Italy's walnut trees are old and only marginally productive - a situation that is not expected to change in the near future.

Turkey: Walnut production in 1993/94 is forecast at 68,000 tons, up 3 percent from 1992/93. Potentially, this represents a resumption of a growth pattern in the Turkish walnut sector that began with the 1990/91 season but was temporarily derailed by damaging frosts in 1992/93.

In recent years, attractive grower prices and strong demand for wood by the domestic furniture industry have stimulated plantings of walnut trees. Some of this expansion has been at the expense of apples and other traditional crops like hazelnuts.

United States: Based on objective production survey data, U.S. walnut output for 1993/94 is forecast at 226,800 tons, up 23 percent from last year's "off-year" crop, but 3 percent below the record crop of 235,000 tons in 1991/92. The average nut set per tree is reported to be 29 percent higher than last year, tempered by blight and sunburn damage.

WALNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell Basis)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>
1/					
China	160.1	149.6	151.6	164.0	175.0
France	25.8	24.6	16.6	25.0	25.0
India	17.0	20.0	18.0	23.5	19.5
Italy	18.0	18.0	12.0	22.0	15.0
Turkey	64.0	65.0	67.0	66.0	68.0
United States	207.8	205.9	235.0	184.2	226.8
Total	492.7	483.1	500.2	484.7	529.3

1/ Preliminary.

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AFRICAN 1993/94 GRAIN PRODUCTION

African total grain production (wheat, coarse grains and milled rice) for 1993/94 is estimated at 81.0 million tons, down 1.5 million or 2 percent from last year. However, the crop is the continent's third largest. For 1993/94, North Africa never fully recovered from last year's drought; across the Sahel, an above-average crop is expected; and in southern Africa, wheat is currently being harvested while planting of the coarse grains crop will begin in October.

North Africa: Total grain production (primarily wheat and barley) for 1993/94 is estimated at 20.7 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from 1992/93. In Algeria and especially Morocco, wheat and barley production was negatively affected by erratic rainfall, resulting in total grain production forecasts of 2.8 and 3.0 million tons, respectively. Tunisia's grain crop, estimated at 1.8 million tons, is generally good, but 17 percent below last year's bumper harvest. In Egypt, a record crop is forecast at 12.9 million tons due to increases in yields and harvested area as additional land was brought under irrigation.

East Africa: Total grain output for 1993/94 is estimated at 20.4 million tons, down 0.7 million or 3 percent from last year. Sudan's production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, 19 percent below last year's record crop of 5.3 million due to unfavorable weather during the growing season and high input costs. In Ethiopia, a trend toward higher grain production is expected to continue, with production estimated at a record 5.2 million tons. In Kenya, production is forecast at 3.0 million tons, down 0.2 million from last year. The grain crops are expected to be adversely affected by reduced utilization of fertilizer due to high prices and lack of supply in some growing regions.

West Africa/Sahel: Total grain output for 1993/94 is estimated at 20.6 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from last year. Seasonal rainfall in the Sahel is associated with the north-to-south movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). During the 1993 season, the ITCZ was late in its northward movement, but rainfall associated with the ITCZ recovered to provide satisfactory conditions. Generally, crop prospects are better for the 1993/94 season as compared to last year.

In Nigeria, total production is estimated at 8.9 million tons, up 3 percent from last year. Corn area expanded in response to strong prices caused by industrial demand, while sorghum (produced mainly in the north) is estimated lower due to irregular rainfall. In Cote d'Ivoire, total grain production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 4 percent from last year in response to favorable rainfall, area expansion, more technical assistance, and a government policy encouraging rice production.

Central Africa: This year's total grain production is estimated at 2.3 million tons, down 50,000 tons or 2 percent from last year. In Zaire, total grain production is estimated at 1.26 million tons, down slightly from last year's record output of 1.33 million. The recently planted main season coarse grain crops are developing under favorable conditions.

Southern Africa: Grain output for 1993/94 is estimated at 17.0 million tons, down 0.9 million or 5 percent from 1992/93. Total grain production in South Africa is estimated at 10.3 million tons, down 9 percent from last year. Wheat production (harvest starts in September) is estimated higher than last year's poor harvest, while corn production (to be planted in November 1993) is forecast lower than last year's above-average crop. In Zimbabwe, total grain output is estimated at 2.6 million tons, up 13 percent from last year. The Government of Zimbabwe is attempting to make the grain sector more market oriented. This may increase corn and wheat production in the near future.

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TABLE 20

AFRICA TOTAL GRAIN AREA
(1,000 Hectares)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NORTH AFRICA										
Algeria	3,049	3,127	2,872	2,754	1,807	2,622	2,832	3,367	3,112	2,952
Egypt	1,936	1,890	2,014	2,007	1,940	2,009	2,200	2,102	2,323	2,335
Libya	580	580	590	610	600	570	580	570	570	570
Morocco	4,456	4,774	5,170	5,049	5,297	5,510	5,583	5,477	4,999	4,341
Tunisia	1,481	1,855	782	1,611	451	970	1,392	1,626	1,485	1,391
Total	11,502	12,226	11,428	12,031	10,095	11,681	12,587	13,152	12,489	11,589
EAST AFRICA										
Burundi	315	300	315	320	275	320	285	290	295	295
Ethiopia	3,454	3,657	3,637	3,479	3,511	3,706	3,810	3,855	3,855	3,855
Kenya	1,994	2,243	2,254	2,045	2,285	2,253	2,210	2,163	2,183	2,183
Malawi	1,187	1,214	1,205	1,199	1,294	1,370	1,385	1,380	1,424	1,375
Rwanda	235	255	260	250	220	255	235	255	240	225
Somalia	767	775	777	716	736	736	685	380	355	430
Sudan	4,684	6,992	6,327	4,157	7,107	5,482	4,307	5,657	6,057	5,857
Tanzania	2,811	3,010	3,155	3,199	3,285	3,539	2,772	3,060	3,175	3,155
Uganda	970	880	870	867	930	1,015	975	1,000	945	1,000
Total	16,417	19,326	18,800	16,232	19,643	18,676	16,664	18,040	18,529	18,375
WEST AFRICA/SAHEL										
Benin	600	606	567	654	653	653	660	662	662	662
Burkina	2,006	2,342	2,237	2,463	2,776	2,589	2,375	2,725	2,595	2,595
Chad	835	1,051	1,175	1,033	1,110	1,074	1,051	1,203	1,090	1,095
Cote d'Ivoire	1,106	1,055	1,211	1,240	1,353	1,390	1,371	1,410	1,366	1,391
Gambia	88	100	95	86	90	114	102	104	99	99
Ghana	993	964	1,040	916	1,070	1,169	854	1,176	1,100	1,105
Guinea	754	761	767	783	776	780	705	900	810	810
Guinea-Bissau	191	154	166	175	178	180	185	255	190	190
Liberia	232	231	233	236	233	233	175	165	165	165
Mali	1,551	1,715	2,044	1,865	2,022	1,910	2,015	2,080	2,025	2,025
Mauritania	112	95	147	157	200	179	165	167	173	173
Niger	4,143	4,332	4,376	4,384	5,024	4,670	4,532	4,930	4,630	4,630
Nigeria	9,116	10,615	10,867	10,045	10,775	10,590	10,210	10,150	10,235	10,410
Senegal	1,151	1,517	1,023	1,247	1,214	1,258	1,227	1,142	1,084	1,115
Sierra Leone	430	407	408	414	387	398	325	279	289	294
Togo	360	360	417	512	510	472	372	442	438	438
Total	23,668	26,317	26,812	26,123	28,372	27,661	26,317	27,788	26,951	27,197
CENTRAL AFRICA										
Cameroon	685	965	990	955	935	936	919	960	930	940
Central Africa Rep.	196	208	175	220	225	220	217	224	215	215
Zaire	1,168	1,180	1,175	1,184	1,407	1,492	1,429	1,474	1,514	1,514
Total	2,049	2,353	2,340	2,359	2,567	2,648	2,565	2,658	2,659	2,669
SOUTHERN AFRICA										
Angola	588	574	582	577	557	497	580	580	600	600
Lesotho	199	186	214	263	196	211	146	110	157	207
Madagascar	1,320	1,320	1,315	1,335	1,345	1,365	1,385	1,340	1,340	1,340
Mozambique	993	1,018	993	968	942	1,012	969	953	953	953
South Africa	6,727	6,906	6,853	6,234	6,445	5,961	5,240	5,575	5,078	5,205
Zambia	821	714	852	1,147	1,021	872	739	691	870	825
Zimbabwe	1,918	1,802	1,718	1,875	1,784	1,615	1,591	1,281	1,647	1,780
Total	12,566	12,520	12,527	12,399	12,290	11,533	10,650	10,530	10,645	10,910
AFRICA	66,202	72,742	71,907	69,144	72,987	72,199	68,783	72,168	71,273	70,740

TABLE 21

AFRICA TOTAL GRAIN YIELDS
(Metric tons/hectares)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NORTH AFRICA										
Algeria	1.00	0.99	0.84	0.75	0.57	0.76	0.57	1.11	1.08	0.94
Egypt	4.03	4.15	4.19	4.39	4.76	5.36	5.72	5.38	5.38	5.54
Libya	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.48	0.35	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.40	0.40
Morocco	0.84	0.98	1.50	0.85	1.49	1.34	1.12	1.58	0.59	0.68
Tunisia	0.69	1.11	0.78	1.18	0.63	0.64	1.15	1.54	1.45	1.29
Total	1.37	1.46	1.70	1.44	1.85	1.72	1.71	2.06	1.69	1.79
EAST AFRICA										
Burundi	0.87	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.16	0.84	1.26	1.33	1.05	1.05
Ethiopia	0.96	1.04	1.36	1.31	1.34	1.38	1.34	1.28	1.31	1.35
Kenya	1.03	1.48	1.52	1.46	1.51	1.51	1.23	1.40	1.45	1.39
Malawi	1.16	1.08	1.04	1.14	1.18	1.00	1.18	0.49	1.28	1.07
Rwanda	1.09	1.27	1.05	1.06	1.25	1.03	1.14	1.00	1.10	1.04
Somalia	0.64	0.84	0.77	0.82	0.87	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.65	0.76
Sudan	0.29	0.60	0.61	0.40	0.72	0.45	0.49	0.79	0.88	0.73
Tanzania	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.19	1.07	1.26	1.29	1.16	1.06	1.21
Uganda	1.47	1.70	1.78	1.69	1.61	1.51	1.63	1.52	1.67	1.69
Total	0.83	0.98	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.11
WEST AFRICA/SAHEL										
Benin	0.79	0.84	0.81	0.69	0.84	0.85	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.81
Burkina	0.54	0.67	0.85	0.68	0.74	0.73	0.65	0.78	0.74	0.76
Chad	0.37	0.66	0.59	0.57	0.73	0.67	0.59	0.70	0.64	0.70
Côte d'Ivoire	0.83	0.84	0.69	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.78	0.75	0.76
Gambia	0.88	1.08	1.21	1.01	1.07	1.06	0.98	1.04	1.05	1.05
Ghana	0.90	0.78	0.84	0.99	1.02	1.07	0.95	1.17	0.85	1.00
Gulnea	0.52	0.55	0.63	0.60	0.63	0.53	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.66
Guinea-Bissau	0.50	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.75	0.86	0.82	0.67	0.84	0.84
Liberia	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73
Mali	0.68	0.81	0.81	0.83	1.03	0.92	0.90	1.05	0.91	0.91
Mauritania	0.22	0.51	0.88	0.89	0.79	0.85	0.82	0.81	0.85	0.85
Niger	0.25	0.42	0.41	0.32	0.47	0.38	0.35	0.46	0.40	0.40
Nigeria	1.02	0.85	0.85	0.73	0.84	0.82	0.68	0.85	0.84	0.85
Senegal	0.57	0.79	0.69	0.80	0.67	0.81	0.74	0.79	0.73	0.76
Sierra Leone	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.95	0.88	0.95
Togo	0.88	1.06	0.67	0.69	0.96	1.17	1.05	0.97	1.00	1.00
Total	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.67	0.77	0.75	0.66	0.78	0.74	0.76
CENTRAL AFRICA										
Cameroon	1.00	0.93	0.99	0.87	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.99	0.91	0.93
Central Africa Rep.	0.48	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.56
Zaire	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.84	0.75	0.70	0.71	0.76	0.88	0.83
Total	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.83	0.86	0.84
SOUTHERN AFRICA										
Angola	0.55	0.55	0.46	0.41	0.52	0.46	0.60	0.72	0.53	0.53
Lesotho	0.66	0.85	0.69	0.89	0.96	1.01	1.01	0.68	0.76	0.70
Madagascar	1.14	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.17	1.21	1.23	1.16	1.16	1.16
Mozambique	0.59	0.58	0.48	0.54	0.60	0.70	0.56	0.28	0.56	0.56
South Africa	1.67	1.53	1.49	1.77	2.58	1.94	2.01	1.00	2.23	1.98
Zambia	1.52	1.83	2.38	1.74	1.76	1.37	1.77	0.85	2.00	1.85
Zimbabwe	1.71	1.68	0.90	1.56	1.39	1.71	1.35	0.67	1.41	1.47
Total	1.46	1.40	1.30	1.49	1.91	1.57	0.89	1.68	1.56	1.56
TOTAL AFRICA	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.19	1.12	1.10	1.16	1.10	1.14

TABLE 22

AFRICA TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NORTH AFRICA										
Algeria	3,051	3,089	2,404	2,076	1,037	1,993	1,619	3,730	3,348	2,783
Egypt	7,794	7,852	8,434	8,807	9,240	9,890	11,787	12,016	12,502	12,940
Libya	200	200	240	290	210	220	235	260	230	230
Morocco	3,721	4,677	7,775	4,279	7,917	7,404	6,254	8,636	2,933	2,959
Tunisia	1,024	2,067	607	1,898	284	621	1,601	2,508	2,155	1,796
Total	15,790	17,885	19,460	17,350	18,688	20,128	21,496	27,150	21,168	20,708
EAST AFRICA										
Burundi	274	320	337	338	318	268	360	385	310	310
Ethiopia	3,300	3,820	4,937	4,556	4,692	5,118	5,121	4,945	5,035	5,220
Kenya	2,061	3,318	3,419	2,980	3,453	3,399	2,723	3,033	3,174	3,024
Malawi	1,378	1,316	1,249	1,368	1,531	1,373	1,629	670	1,828	1,478
Rwanda	255	324	272	266	274	262	269	254	264	234
Somalia	494	649	599	590	639	513	477	257	232	327
Sudan	1,364	4,227	3,849	1,648	5,137	2,467	2,119	4,488	5,307	4,287
Tanzania	3,088	3,487	3,666	3,807	3,531	4,470	3,565	3,540	3,370	3,815
Uganda	1,426	1,500	1,545	1,465	1,500	1,535	1,585	1,515	1,575	1,685
Total	13,640	18,961	19,873	17,018	21,075	19,405	17,848	19,087	21,095	20,380
WEST AFRICA/SAHEL										
Benin	473	520	488	389	551	557	522	524	536	536
Burkina	1,090	1,559	1,897	1,669	2,067	1,901	1,547	2,120	1,920	1,970
Chad	305	692	699	590	815	716	621	840	696	771
Cote d'Ivoire	913	888	841	866	1,039	1,067	1,036	1,096	1,024	1,062
Gambia	77	108	115	87	96	121	100	108	104	104
Ghana	890	748	877	905	1,095	1,255	813	1,375	933	1,110
Guinea	390	419	482	470	489	412	475	581	535	535
Guinea-Bissau	96	117	127	139	133	154	152	172	160	160
Ivory Coast	179	173	173	179	179	168	126	120	120	120
Mali	1,050	1,394	1,663	1,543	2,076	1,760	1,807	2,182	1,845	1,845
Mauritania	25	48	129	140	158	152	135	136	147	147
Niger	1,051	1,817	1,793	1,403	2,368	1,797	1,596	2,290	1,840	1,840
Nigeria	9,311	8,990	9,195	7,380	9,050	8,700	6,910	8,590	8,630	8,870
Senegal	658	1,192	706	1,003	813	1,015	912	900	793	850
Sierra Leone	322	341	348	362	342	345	255	265	255	280
Togo	316	380	279	354	492	550	389	427	440	440
Total	17,146	19,386	19,812	17,479	21,763	20,670	17,396	21,726	19,978	20,640
CENTRAL AFRICA										
Cameroon	683	894	980	832	855	880	826	950	850	870
Central Africa Rep.	95	105	95	122	133	125	123	129	120	120
Zaire	932	961	941	994	1,051	1,038	1,011	1,114	1,330	1,260
Total	1,710	1,960	2,016	1,948	2,039	2,043	1,960	2,193	2,300	2,250
SOUTHERN AFRICA										
Angola	324	315	265	237	287	227	346	417	317	317
Lesotho	131	158	147	233	189	214	148	75	120	145
Madagascar	1,504	1,547	1,562	1,531	1,573	1,645	1,700	1,553	1,550	1,560
Mozambique	584	589	479	526	568	706	544	269	538	538
South Africa	11,215	10,535	10,240	11,032	16,596	11,553	10,552	5,575	11,338	10,303
Zambia	1,248	1,307	2,028	1,997	1,797	1,195	1,309	584	1,741	1,528
Zimbabwe	3,282	3,024	1,540	2,927	2,487	2,758	2,146	864	2,317	2,610
Total	18,288	17,475	16,261	18,483	23,497	18,298	16,745	9,337	17,921	17,001
TOTAL AFRICA	66,574	75,667	77,422	72,278	87,062	80,544	75,445	79,493	82,462	80,879

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

September 1993

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION

World peanut production for 1993/94 is forecast at 22.4 million tons, down 0.7 million or 3 percent from last year's record output of 23.1 million. China is forecast to harvest an excellent peanut crop of 6.3 million tons, 1 percent below their 1985/86 record of 6.4 million. With the exception of India, the United States, and South Africa, peanut-producing countries worldwide are expecting better harvests than during 1992/93 due to generally favorable growing conditions. This includes most countries that rely on peanut and peanut product exports for a significant portion of their foreign exchange and reserves. Table 14 in this circular provides the official USDA country estimates for peanut area, yield, and production for the most recent three years.

India: Ranking first in the world in cultivated peanut area and production, India's 1993/94 crop is estimated at 7.8 million tons, down 0.8 million or 9 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area in 1993/94 is estimated at a near-record 8.6 million hectares. Peanuts are the key oilseed cultivated in India but are subject to wide fluctuations in annual production. Between 1980/81 and 1992/93, Indian peanut output increased 72 percent, while harvested area climbed 23 percent. The 1993 primary summer growing season began with favorable conditions, but was adversely affected by inadequate rains during August, particularly in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, resulting in poor yield prospects. Elsewhere, monsoon rainfall was beneficial and helped prevent additional large scale losses. Winter cultivation of peanuts, which is typically irrigated, will likely increase if the summer peanut harvest is further affected by adverse weather. Peanut oil prices have already begun to rise in Indian markets during August in response to expectations of a reduced summer harvest.

China: The world's second largest producer of peanuts after India, China accounts for 28 percent of world output during 1993/94. Production for 1993/94 is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 0.4 million or 6 percent from last year and only 5 percent below the record set in 1985/86. Although it has only about a third of India's peanut area, China's yields average more than twice as high, 1.8 - 2.2 metric tons per hectare. Peanut production dropped in 1992/93 due to drought in the leading peanut-growing provinces of Shandong, Henan, and Hebei. Harvested peanut area for 1993/94 is estimated at 2.95 million hectares, down slightly from last year. Flooding has been reported this summer in some peanut growing areas, particularly Shandong, Guangdong, and Jiangsu. However, crop conditions in other areas have been favorable.

Peanuts are grown widely throughout China, but about 60 percent of total production comes from the North China Plain. Shandong Province alone accounts for about a third of the total crop. Peanuts are also an important cash crop in Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces in southern China. Peanuts are generally grown on non-irrigated and low-quality land, making them more vulnerable to drought than crops such as corn, soybeans, and cotton, which are primarily grown under irrigation. Although peanut area and production have remained fairly stable for the past several years, this may change in the future as China continues to move closer to a market economy. Peanut production can be expected to be more unstable as farmers increasingly react to price changes.

Indonesia: The world's fourth largest peanut producer following the United States, Indonesia accounts for only 4 percent of the world's total output. Harvested area during 1993/94 is estimated at a record 670,000 hectares, up 2 percent from last year. Production is estimated at a record 990,000 tons, up 20,000 or 2 percent from a year ago. Peanuts are grown mainly on the islands of Java (66 percent) and Sumatra (13 percent). Future expansion in peanut area will focus more on Sumatra and Sulawesi where undeveloped land is available; however, input costs are higher due to less fertile soil. There is no Indonesian Government program for peanuts as there are for other commodities such as rice and soybeans. The Government's first priority in food production is aimed at maintaining rice self-sufficiency, with its second priority focused on soybeans. The Government allocates limited credit to farmers and they in turn prefer to use it for rice production. Despite Indonesia's attempts to increase peanut production through research into improved varieties and inputs, average yields have remained stable. Production increases have come from a slow upward trend in area. Limited prime cropland is under significant pressure from alternative uses, including industrial and urban development.

Argentina: Although accounting for only 1 percent of world output, Argentina is Latin America's number one peanut grower. Production for 1993/94 is forecast at 300,000 tons, up 25,000 or 9 percent from last year. Production has ranged between 243,000 and 574,000 tons over the last 10 years due primarily to variability of planted area. Harvested area reached a high of 233,000 hectares in 1986/87, then fell to a low of 115,000 in 1992/93. Harvested area for 1993/94 is estimated at 120,000 hectares, up 5,000 or 4 percent from last year.

Peanut area is concentrated in Cordoba Province, which produces 98 percent of the crop. Planted area is expected to increase slightly this coming season because of higher prices. The decision to plant peanuts depends on peanut prices relative to soybeans -- the main alternative crop. Peanuts are 3 to 4 times as expensive to produce than soybeans. Planting typically begins in November and harvest in May. Confectionery peanuts account for 60 to 70 percent of the crop; the remainder is crushed. There are no government support programs for peanuts.

Senegal: Africa's largest peanut producer is estimated to harvest 730,000 tons in 1993/94, unchanged from last year. This season's growing conditions began inauspiciously compared to last year, as no rain fell at the beginning of the growing season (June and July). The drought broke in late July and August rainfall was good.

Area planted decreased significantly after 1980/81 when farmers in the northern growing region opted to plant millet. Since then, area has remained relatively stable.

Gambia: Peanut production for 1993/94 is estimated at 120,000 tons, essentially unchanged from 1992/93. Gambia is located within the region known as the Senegal Peanut Basin, but the early-season drought that affected northern Senegal did not extend across the border into Gambia. Favorable and timely moisture benefitted the peanut crop in June through August and yields are expected to be near normal. Approximately 25 percent of the peanut crop is sold in Senegal where support prices are significantly higher.

Sudan: The 1993/94 peanut crop is estimated at 390,000 tons, unchanged from last year. Peanuts are grown primarily in the traditional northwest rainfed region, with additional production in the irrigated eastern area between the Blue and White Nile rivers. Again this season the traditional rainfed peanut crop received below normal moisture and yields are not expected to be any better than 1992/93. Since 1980/81, peanut area has decreased 40 percent due to a decline in the traditional rainfed region. Peanuts grown in the irrigated regions are grown for export and local consumption.

United States: The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the 1993/94 U. S. peanut crop at 1.58 million tons, down 360,000 or 18 percent from 1992/93 and down 29 percent from the record 2.24 million ton crop of 1991/92. Harvested area is estimated at 670,000 hectares, down slightly from 1992. Hot, dry conditions this season have lowered yield expectations to 2.37 tons per hectare, the second-lowest yield since 1980. NASS reports widespread soil moisture shortages in the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) and in Virginia and North Carolina. Dry, compact soil has reduced peanut root production, cutting yield prospects. In the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), peanut production is estimated up slightly from last year. Weather in New Mexico and Oklahoma during August was favorable, but unfavorably dry conditions occurred in Texas.

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CHINA TRIP REPORT
SUGAR SITUATION IN HEILONGJIANG, GUANGXI, AND GUANGDONG

During the last 3 weeks of July, a Sugar Industry Team consisting of 3 USDA sugar analysts and an economist with the Farm Bureau Federation visited with government officials and industry representatives in Beijing, the sugarbeet-producing province of Heilongjiang, and the sugarcane-producing provinces of Guangxi and Guangdong. The purpose of the trip was to assess the current production situation for sugarbeets and sugarcane, the production and trade situation for sugar, and the mid-term outlook for the industry.

According to senior government officials, China is in a period of transition from a "planned economy" to a "market economy." This proved to be essentially correct because market reforms are, as yet, incomplete. Sugar prices are free of government control and have gyrated wildly during the past couple of years. However, procurement prices for sugarcane and sugarbeets are still more or less controlled and are not related to prices received for sugar. Roughly two-thirds of sugar supplies continue to be distributed by the Ministry of Internal Trade (former Ministry of Commerce) which had monopoly control over sugar distribution before March 1991. An attempt to establish wholesale sugar markets has not been successful.

China's production of sugar doubled in the decade ending in 1991/92. Output declined somewhat in 1992/93 and is forecast to decline again in 1993/94, to 7.4 million tons.

The expansion of sugar production in China during the past 10 years can be attributed in part to:

- o The expansion of production into new regions and onto marginal lands. Sugarbeet plantings quadrupled on state farms in Xingjiang, in remote Northwest China. In Guangxi, sugarcane was planted on previously unutilized hillsides and other upland areas.
- o The central and regional governments invested heavily in sugar production by providing generous subsidies for: 1) the irrigation of sugarcane land; 2) the establishment of tractor pools for deep-plowing cane land; 3) the use of intensive production techniques such as plastic mulch, which permits earlier planting of sugarbeets, winter planting of sugarcane, and transplanting of sugarbeet seedlings; and, 4) the construction of farm-to-market roads.
- o The development of improved, more disease-resistant varieties of sugarcane and sugarbeets.
- o Implementation of better cultural and irrigation practices.
- o The fact that sugarcane, because of its drought tolerance, is the least risky crop for non-irrigated land.
- o Increased procurement prices for sugarcane and sugarbeets in the late 1980's.
- o Tenancy reforms. The drop in production last season and the anticipated drop in the coming season can be attributed to:
 - o A cutback in procurement prices.
 - o Payments to cane and beet growers during the 1991/92 and 1992/93 seasons in the form of I.O.U.'s rather than cash due to a severe shortage of funds in China's banking system which was actively participating in the urban building boom.
 - o More favorable prices for competing crops, such as soybeans in Heilongjiang.
 - o Reduced subsidies for fertilizers and other inputs.
 - o Rapid commercial development, which has made sugarcane uncompetitive in some areas.

Fertilizer is the largest cost item for sugarcane and sugarbeet growers. Hired labor usually follows in importance. Pesticide expenditures are variable because pesticides tend to be used only when there is an unusual pest or disease outbreak. Because of this, research institutions concentrate on developing plant varieties more for disease resistance than for high yields.

Undeveloped transport facilities are a major bottleneck in the sugarcane and sugarbeet economies. Poor roads, which become impassable after heavy rains, prevent the timely shipment of newly harvested cane and beets to mills and factories and drive up the cost of purchased inputs, especially fertilizer.

There are 140 sugarbeet factories and about 384 sugarcane mills in China. Approximately 55 percent of the sugar is used by the food processing industry and 45 percent for home use. A large proportion of beet sugar is processed into "cotton sugar", a high moisture sugar for home use that is easily soluble.

The larger sugarcane mills and sugarbeet factories in China pursue a "comprehensive" utilization of by-products. This includes: the production of paper or particleboard from sugarcane bagasse; production of edible alcohol, yeast, and MSG from molasses; cement from recovered field matter and coal ashes; and, dried feed pellets from sugarbeet pulp.

The relationships between sugarcane and beet processors and growers are not based entirely on economic considerations. Mills and factories often provide subsidized inputs to growers and seek the favor of village leaders who have considerable influence over planting decisions in the villages.

HEILONGJIANG: The area planted to sugarbeets in Heilongjiang Province at the beginning of the 1993/94 season was down more than 30 percent from 1991/92. According to local officials, sugarbeet area for 1992/93 was 4.3 million mu; 1993/94 area is pegged at 3.7 million mu (1 mu = 0.165 acres/15 mu = 1 hectare). The area decline in 1992/93 was due to unfavorable farm-gate prices and slow payments to growers the previous season.

The area and production declines forecast for 1993/94 reflect dry spring weather and the fact that many growers opted to plant soybeans which yield a higher return. However, growers that did plant beets this season are expected to be paid Y155 and Y175 per ton compared with a flat Y155 in 1992/93 (Yuan 5.35 = US\$1.00 at the official rate of exchange). Grower prices are set by the Government and controlled by the Provincial Price Bureau. Beet factories pay growers an advance of Y30 to Y50 per mu. The factories also subsidize half the cost of sugarbeet seeds.

Sugarbeet yields in Heilongjiang and other northeast provinces are expected to be down in 1993/94 because of wet, cloudy weather during the growing season. Xinjiang Province is the exception, with area and yields both projected higher.

State farms in Heilongjiang were started in the early 1950's as part of a land reclamation project and now account for about 20 percent of the province's total beet area. The area in sugarbeets tends to remain more stable on state farms than on privately managed lands. Additionally, yields are higher on state farms which utilize more inputs than private plots. On state farms, farm directors contract with individual farmers to manage beet plots. In the northern half of the province, the average sugarbeet plot size on privately managed land is 2 mu, while in the south, the average size is about 1 mu.

Generally, growers plant sugarbeets every fifth year. Planting usually commences in mid-April; the harvest season begins in October. Plowing, land leveling, and harvesting is done mechanically. The most expensive input items for growers are fertilizer, machinery operation, and pesticides. Farmers receive loans from the Government to purchase inputs. Plastic sheeting was used on about 300,000 mu between 1981 and 1985, but is rarely used now because of the high cost.

Transplanting of beet seedlings occurs only on private farms. Transplanting was utilized on 400,000 mu in 1991/92, but is expected to involve only 200,000 mu in 1993/94 because this practice is no longer subsidized by the factories.

Most beet factories in Heilongjiang are located alongside railroad tracks. Purchasing stations are also located along the railroad tracks, generally within a 30 kilometer radius of the beet growing areas. A large factory could have as many as 20 of these stations, all of which are located within 100 kilometers. Sugarbeet processing begins the first week in October and usually ends in late-March or April. However, if sugarbeets are protected throughout the winter with plastic sheeting and straw, processing can continue as late as June.

The Sugarbeet Research Institute at Hulan, established in 1959, is responsible for national sugarbeet research. It has departments for breeding, cultivation, and plant protection research as well as information exchange. The noted Tianyan No. 301 variety was developed here.

The Sugarbeet and Sugar Research Institute, south of Harbin, has been in operation since 1956 under the auspices of the Ministry of Light Industry (MOLI). The scope of the research activities here is much broader than at Hulan, encompassing studies on the industrial technology of the sugar industry. During the past 25 years, approximately 25 new sugarbeet varieties have been introduced by this Institute. The Institute currently is working on varieties resistant to black spot. Although chemicals are used to control black spot in the United States, chemical applications usually are not feasible in China because of cost. In addition to black spot, rhizomania, powdery mildew, and virus yellows are of considerable concern in China but have not been a serious problem except in the western provinces.

By world standards, yields in Heilongjiang are low because of the high incidence of black spot disease and the fact that growers do not use monogerm sugarbeet seeds which require no thinning. Monogerm seeds were introduced 2 years ago and are mainly used on state farms. Most growers do not use monogerm seeds because specialized mechanical planters are required to sow this type of seed.

Currently, there are 29 factories in operation in Heilongjiang Province and 1 under construction. The MOLI owns all the factories but each factory operates independently with only minor regulation by the MOLI. Sugarbeet pulp is pelleted at all factories. Another by-product, molasses, is made into edible alcohol.

Beet factories operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during the refining season. Although growers are responsible for transporting their beets to a purchasing station, the factory pays for shipment from the station to the factory site. Factories contract with growers annually for beet supplies. In many instances, growers were paid with I.O.U.'s in 1992/93. The Government has banned this practice but, because of the tight credit situation in China, there is no guarantee that factories will not resort to I.O.U.'s in the future.

GUANGXI: This province is a principal producer of sugar from sugarcane even though sugarcane competes for land with peanuts, soybeans, corn, bananas, pineapple, citrus, cassava, tea, and sweet potatoes. During the past 2 seasons, cane area in Guangxi averaged about 400,000 hectares. The estimate for area planted to cane in 1993/94 is expected to decline 50,000 to 60,000 hectares because many farmers opted to plant more profitable crops, government fertilizer subsidies were discontinued, and drought during the fall planting season hindered sowing.

Guangxi has 3 planting seasons: fall, winter, and spring. Usually, there are 2 ratoon crops for sugarcane or 3 harvests before sugarcane is replanted. After the last harvest and before replanting, a crop of rice, corn, or peanuts is grown.

Guangxi has 99 mills that crushed 21.0 million tons of sugarcane in 1992/93, yielding 2.3 million tons of sugar. In addition to sugar, the mills produce bagasse, molasses, and ash for fertilizer. For the past 3 years, these mills have crushed 18.0 to 23.5 million tons of sugarcane between November and April.

The Guigang Sugar Processing and Chemical plant commenced operations in 1956. It has a milling capacity of 10,000 tons per day and employs about 5,000 people. It is the largest sugar mill in China and won the coveted "Golden Horse" award in 1992. This annual honor is awarded to the most exemplary and efficient business operation in China. The mill is self-sufficient in nearly every aspect. It is a community of people working within a compound that supplies all the needs of its residents. Last year, the plant crushed 1.0 million tons of domestically grown sugarcane producing 110,000 tons of sugar (white value). The plant also has the capacity to refine as much as 200,000 tons of imported raw sugar each year.

There are plans to increase the plant's annual supply of raw material through the use of 3 different sugarcane varieties that vary in maturity. This will allow the mill to extend its operating season. In addition, the mill is promoting increased grower production by encouraging the use of expanded irrigation, offering low interest rates to farmers for fertilizer, and subsidizing plastic sheeting for winter planting.

The Guangxi Sugar Corporation is the provincial arm of the Ministry of Light Industry which owns all the sugar mills in Guangxi. Under the Guangxi Sugar Corporation's program, sugarcane land which benefits from the Corporation's subsidies, especially those for irrigation, can be used only to grow sugarcane. The plan also includes tractors for deep-plowing, farm-to-market roads, and plastic mulch subsidies.

The Qinzhou area is an important sugar producing region in southern Guangxi. In 1992/93, its 12 mills crushed 2.3 million tons of sugarcane with an outturn of 230,000 tons of sugar. Milling begins in the middle of November and is completed by the end of April. One of the biggest concerns in this region is getting the sugarcane from the farms to the mills via the poor transportation system.

GUANGDONG: This province was the leading producer of sugar until 1992/93 when it dropped to second place behind Guangxi. The best equipped and largest mills are in the Pearl River Delta.

The number of mills in Guangdong and their sugar production by years is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Production</u>
1991/92	115	2.16 million tons, white value
1992/93	106	2.04 million tons, white value
1993/94	95	185,000-200,000 tons 1/

1/ Capacity per day, from mid-November through mid-April.

In 1992/93, the Pearl River Delta accounted for about 30 percent of Guangdong's output. Sugarcane is not usually ratooned in the Delta because of the sharp drop-off in yield from a ratoon crop. All planting is done in the spring; harvesting begins in November. Interest in sugarcane farming in the Pearl River Delta is waning because of the torrid pace of economic development in the area.

Many farmers have replaced sugarcane fields with fish ponds or bananas. In the past 2 years, about 20 sugar mills in the Delta region have shut their doors and further closures are expected. However, some increase in area has been noted in the uplands elsewhere in the province.

The Sugarcane Research Institute in Guangdong was established in 1958 with a primary mission of promoting the sugarcane industry. It now has become the foremost center for sugarcane industry research and development in China with a broad national mission that encompasses industrial agriculture.

The Sugarcane Research Institute has 7 departments that deal with the selection and breeding of sugarcane varieties, cultivation techniques, plant protection methods, soil fertility studies, technology for sugar making equipment and automation, analysis and determination of soluble sugars, and scientific and technical information. The Institute also is involved in research and development efforts pertaining to sugarcane farm machinery, sugarcane processing equipment, by-product utilization, environmental protection in sugar factories, and computerization of mills.

In 1958/59, China produced 439,800 tons of raw sugar from sugarcane. In 1992/93, 70.5 million tons of sugarcane were crushed producing over 6.0 million tons of sugar. Some of this increase can be attributed to area expansion, but most of the improvement is the direct result of the research done by the Sugarcane Research Institute on new sugarcane varieties, pest control, plastic sheeting for mulching, recovery rates, and the proper application of nitrogen fertilizer.

The Shitow Industrial Company was established in 1934 as the first large mechanized sugarcane mill in China. It was destroyed during World War II but reconstructed in 1950. The complex consists of 5 state-owned factories, 9 collective enterprises, 8 different types of sino-foreign joint venture enterprises, 8 domestic associated enterprises, and 2 associated enterprises abroad. The sugar mill employs 3,700 workers and 500 technicians. The mill's processing capacity is 5,000 tons of sugarcane per day. The alcohol distillery has a daily capacity of 32.0 tons.

Notes:

Area, yield, and production data include cane harvested for seed and fruit cane.

All Chinese sugar production statistics are refined value. Sugar production data published by the Ministry of Light Industry do not include the relatively small amount of sugar produced by township enterprises. State Statistics Bureau sugar production data are all-inclusive.

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TABLE 23
CHINESE SUGAR PRODUCTION

	1,000 Metric tons White Value		1,000 Metric tons Raw Value	
	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>
Heilongjiang	520	440	565	478
Xingjiang	340	380	370	413
Other Beet	658	560	715	609
 Total Beet Sugar	 1,518	 1,380	 1,650	 1,500
 Guangxi	 2,270	 2,000	 2,430	 2,140
Guangdong	2,040	1,630	2,180	1,750
Yunnan	840	930	900	1,000
Other Cane	1,065	940	1,140	1,010
 Total Cane Sugar	 6,215	 5,500	 6,650	 5,900
 Total Sugar	 7,733	 6,880	 8,300	 7,400 <u>1/</u>

1/ USDA forecast.

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